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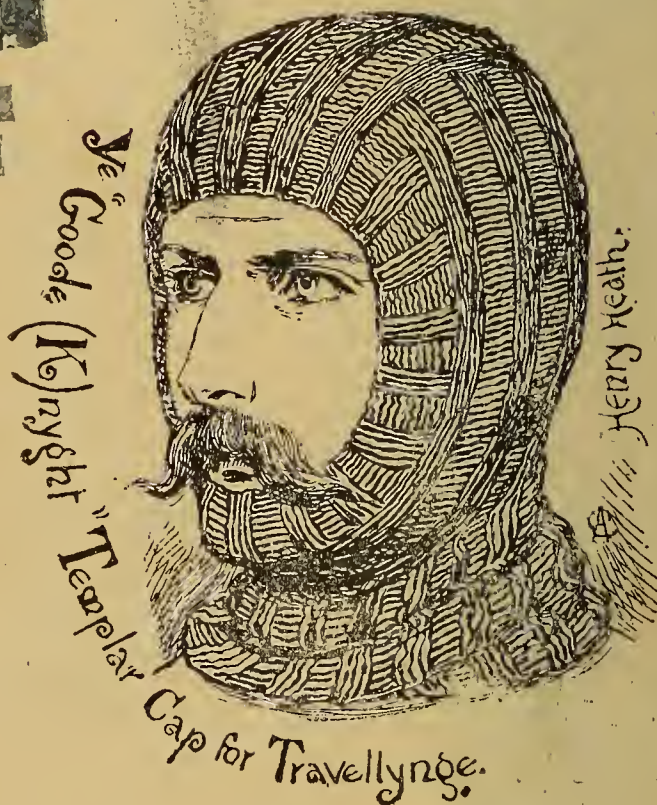
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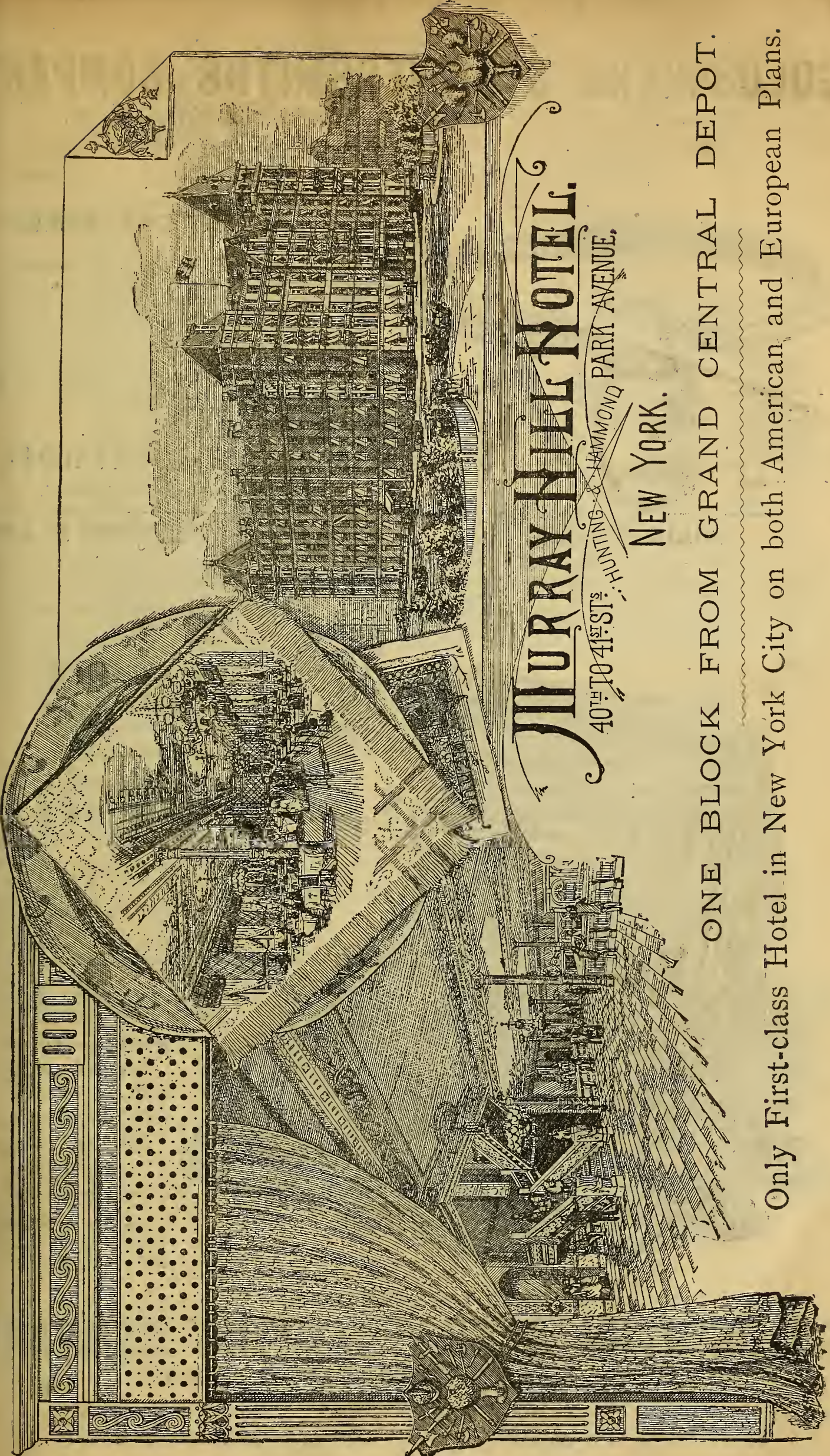
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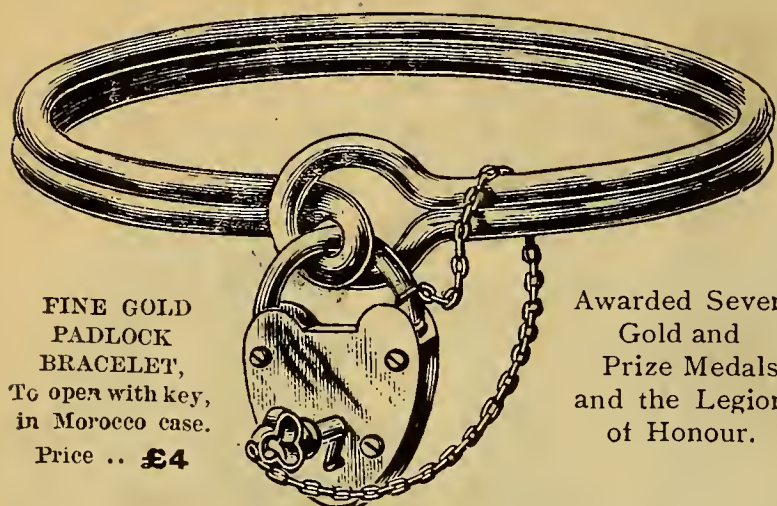
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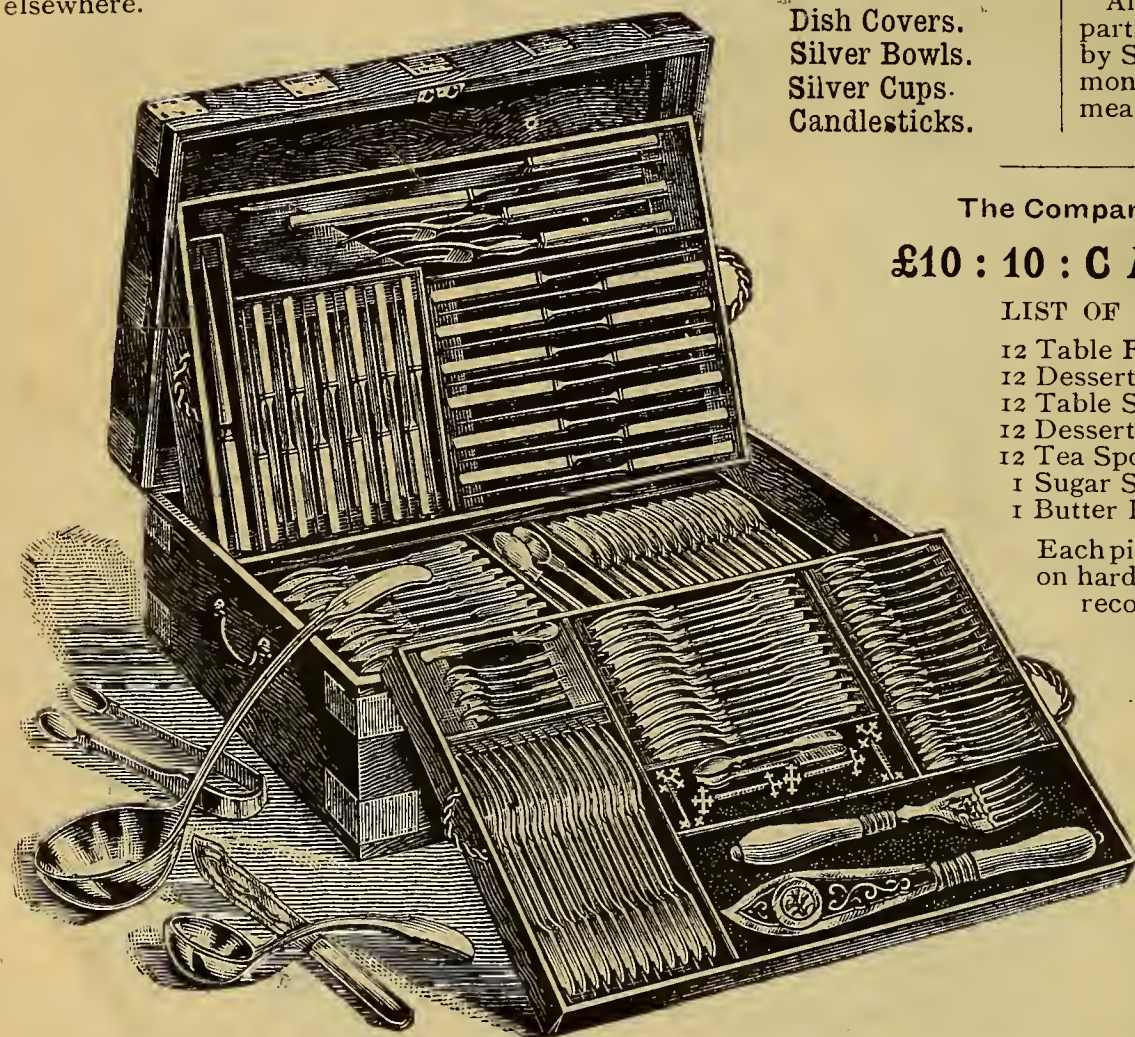
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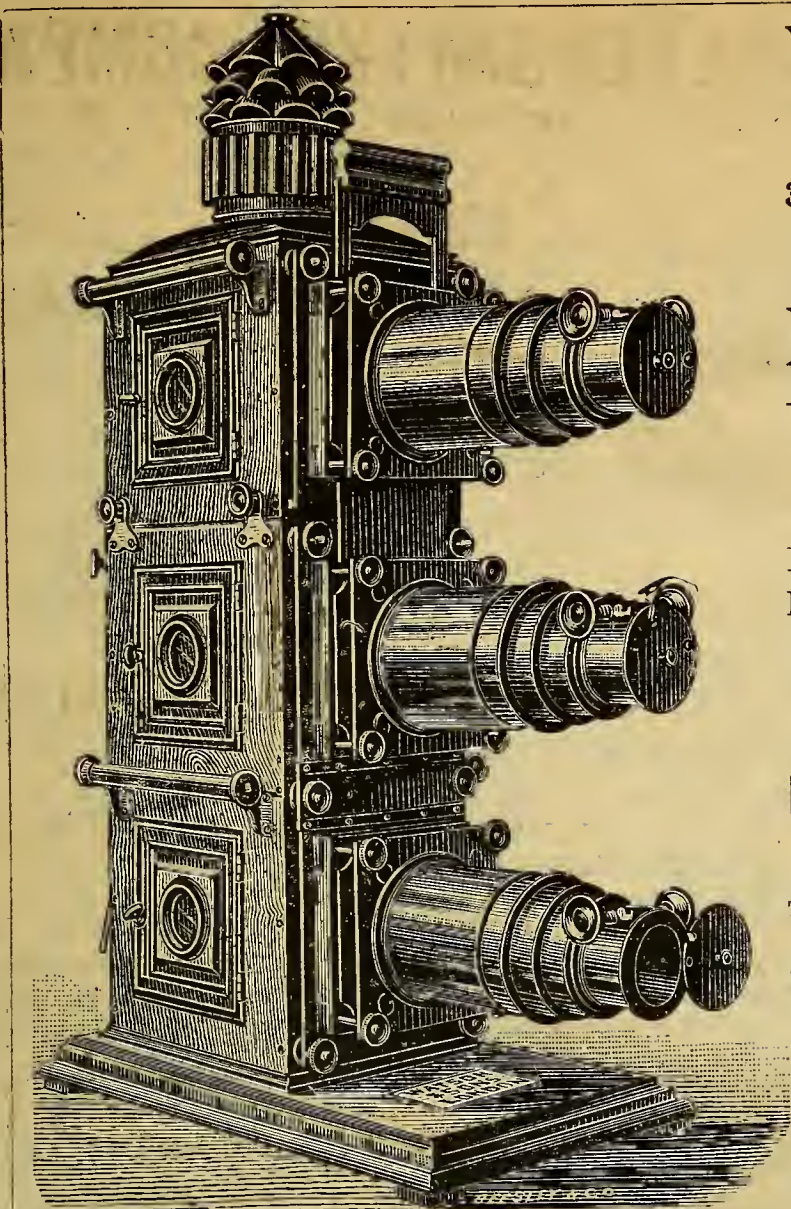
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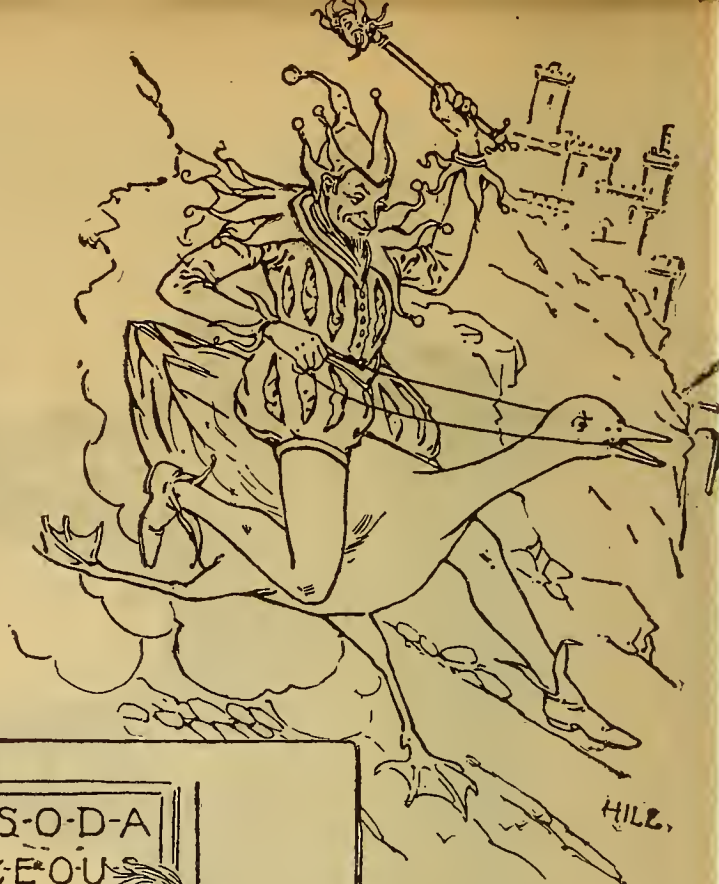
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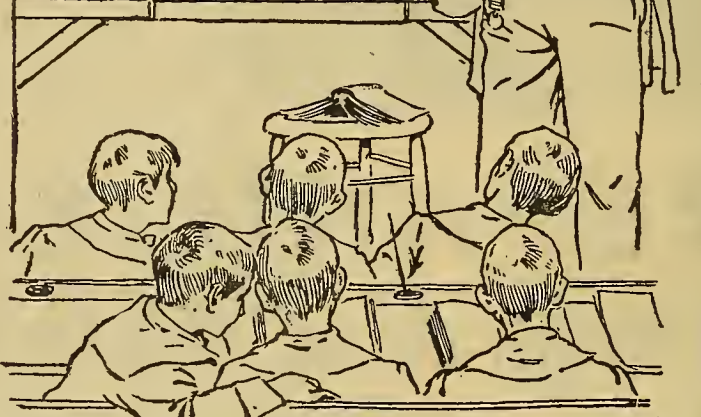
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CONTENTS.

	PAGES
Preface	5
Officers of the Exhibition, etc. ..	7
Introduction	11
Buffalo Bill's Wild West ..	17
The Gardens	21
History of the United States :—	
North America	29
The Aboriginal Period ..	31
The Colonial Period ..	34
The New Zealand Colonies ..	36
Connecticut	43
Rhode Island	45
New Hampshire	45
New York	46
New Jersey	48
Pennsylvania and Delaware ..	49
Maryland	50
North and South Caroline ..	51
French and Indian Wars ..	55
The Constitutional Period ..	59
The United States.. .. .	63
The New England States ..	65
The Southern States	74
The Central States	81
The Western States	85
The Pacific States	89
Political and Geographical Features ..	93
Resources and Industries ..	94
American Literature	104
Ground Plan of Main Building ..	106
Classification	109
Exhibitors :—	
Dept. I. Agriculture	113
„ II. Mining and Metallurgy ..	127
„ III. Machinery	129
„ IV. Manufactures	147
„ V. Education and Science ..	173
„ VI. Fine Arts	180
Complimentary Lists	181
Index to Illustrations	182
Alphabetical List of Exhibitors ..	183

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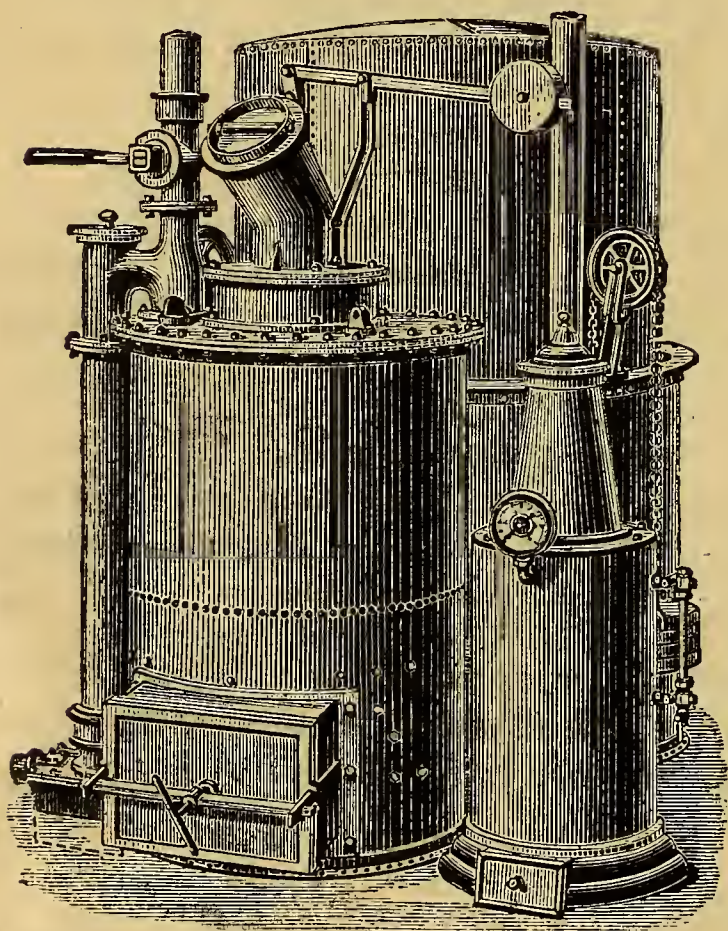
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INTRODUCTION.

ABOUT three years ago Mr. John R. Whitley, of London, being on a tour round the world, reached New York on his homeward journey. He read in the *New York Herald* a paragraph to the effect that it was intended to hold an American Exhibition in London early in the following year. This interested him so much that he resolved to engage his energies in the undertaking, which, whilst it promised congenial employment for his activity, seemed to him to be exceedingly attractive, and likely to become most popular, and also of vast benefit to the commerce of the United States. He had before him the example, in London, of the International Fisheries Exhibition, which had been so eminently successful, financially and otherwise, and he felt sure that an Exhibition, organised upon a first-class administrative and business-like plan, stood a fair chance of success. Fully aware of the progress made by America in manufactures and commerce within the past thirty years, he felt persuaded that an Exhibition which should illustrate this progress in a practical manner was thoroughly calculated to extend commercial relations with Europe, and also with the British Colonies. He foresaw what an excellent opportunity such an Exhibition afforded Americans for making what might be termed an official *débüt* in the biggest market of the Old World, and it is an unquestioned fact that the United States produce a great number of raw articles, as well as of manufactured goods, which were and are still unknown in England, and it is equally certain that the only means of placing them advantageously before the British public was by means of a public Exhibition, at which people could judge for themselves of their value and

utility. Mr. Whitley placed himself immediately in communication with the American who had originated this idea. It then transpired that it was this gentleman's purpose to hold an *International Exhibition* in London in 1885, and the Exhibition was to be called American, because the idea of it was conceived in America. Mr. Whitley was of opinion, however, that it would be wiser to defer opening the Exhibition until 1886, and that it should be confined entirely to exhibits from the United States; for he knew, from considerable experience acquired as an exhibitor at great International Exhibitions, how exhibitors have felt the utter impossibility of showing themselves at their best when their space was cut down to an insufficient minimum. In considering this matter, it seemed to Mr. Whitley that it was time to initiate a thoroughly new departure in Exhibitions, and he conceived the notion that no nation could better inaugurate such a departure than the American. His proposition was accepted, and practical work begun by consulting some of the most prominent men in Great Britain as to how such an undertaking would be received by the English public, which, of course, would contribute by far the larger number of visitors to see this practical evidence of the progress made by Americans in arts and industries. The result was that a number of gentlemen, representing almost every class of society in England, declared that they thought such an Exhibition as the one proposed would be not only of the greatest possible interest and value, but extremely popular with the masses. Representative Americans were next consulted, and the answer from the other side of the Atlantic was identical with the one received from Englishmen, though much more modest, for Americans desired to know, first of all, whether even a peaceful invasion, such as was contemplated, would be really welcome in the Old World. In order the better to prove to the people of America that they would be most cordially received with the truest hospitality and friendship, a Council of Welcome was immediately formed in England, which consists of about a thousand gentlemen distinguished in art, literature, science, manufactures, and commerce. It having been demonstrated, in a general way, that there were no insuperable objections on the part of the British public, it became necessary to determine the best manner of organizing and developing the whole undertaking. Hitherto all great Exhibitions had been under the fostering care of one Government or another. It was naturally unbecoming that the United States Government should take the initiative and ask permission of the British Government to hold an official Exhibition in the Metropolis of the United Kingdom, and it was equally absurd to expect that the British Government—as a Government—should invite citizens of the United States to come and exhibit in London evidences of their wealth and progress in civilisation, for, however much such an Exhibition would be interesting to the individual Englishman, it unquestionably could not possibly concern the British Government, as a Government. It therefore devolved upon private individuals to take the initiative,

either in an individual or in a corporate capacity. It was, of course, evident that, by adopting this course, criticism would be invited from all those who had been in the habit of looking to governmental aid in such undertakings; this prospective criticism, however, only acted as an additional incentive to Mr. Whitley, and the American colleagues whom he had invited to associate themselves with him, to demonstrate what individual effort can accomplish. The plans of organisation were presented in detail to the principal United States Consuls resident in Europe, and, without exception, the enterprise was commended by these gentlemen, who well knew what would be the requirements for a thorough representation of the ever-increasing industries and resources of the New World.

Of course, the national government could not be asked to give any pecuniary assistance; to have asked for this would have been to abandon the fundamental principle of the organisation; but the originators hoped that so complete an Exhibition of the products and resources of the States and Territories could be made that any capitalist seeking an investment in the United States, or any discriminating man desirous of fixing his home there, would, after several visits to the proposed Exhibition, be in a position to arrive at a reliable conclusion as to what it would be best for him to do, and that in this way the Exhibition would become, as it has, a *national* undertaking in the broadest and best sense of the term.

In the early part of 1886 the opening of the Exhibition was postponed from May of that year till May of 1887. Since that time the executive officers have been hard at work; with what result the visitor can now judge for himself.

The main building is constructed of iron and glass, and in the simplest but most substantial manner. The length of the principal gallery is 1,140ft., and its width throughout 120ft. Annexed is a refreshment saloon, 90ft. wide by 240ft. long; and close to it is the Fine Arts building, consisting of seven rooms, which, owing to the immense value of the works they contain, is built of brick, and is perfectly fireproof. Each room is admirably lighted from the roof. The front central room is known as "the Queen's Room," the two principal works in it being oil portraits of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, painted by James Sully, the American artist, in 1837. The larger of the two portraits has been loaned as a Jubilee offering to the Executive Council of the American Exhibition by the St. George's Society, of Philadelphia, in whose important and historic building the painting is looked upon as the most valuable in the Society's collection, and occupies the place of honour. The smaller portrait of Her Majesty the Queen has been loaned by the Marquis of Ormonde, and brought for the purpose from Kilkenny Castle, Ireland, where it also occupies the place of honour.

Six of these rooms are filled with works by American artists, and one large room is devoted to a display of American hunting trophies, collected by Mr. E. North Buxton, and contributed by a number of English sportsmen, who have hunted in America. An imposing covered bridge, the Washington Bridge,

connects the Exhibition proper with the Grand Stand, which has been erected in the Arena of the "Wild West," whence no less than 25,000 spectators can witness the "Sports of the Wild West." Seven other bridges have been constructed, so as to facilitate the passage of visitors from one part of the Exhibition to another, and over the different railways which intersect the grounds. Round the grand stand is a refreshment bar about 700ft. in length, and there are four other bars in other parts of the main building and grounds. In addition to these are a band stand in the western gardens, two electric light sheds, one 120ft. long by 60ft. in width, whilst the second measures 70ft. by 35ft. The Soda-water Pavilion in the main building is 20ft. by 20ft. Finally, there are no less than seven entrances, a Concert-Room and Theatre capable of seating 1,800 persons, an English Club-house, provided by the Council of Welcome, a Diorama of the Harbour of New York, with a replica in miniature (contributed by M. Bartholdi, the sculptor) of the statue of "Liberty enlightening the World," a tobogganing slide, a switch-back railway, a number of Exhibitors' kiosques and pavilions, lager beer saloons, stables for 200 horses, sheds for goods, and several excellent water-proof stores for empty packing-cases, etc. Although economy has been used throughout, still the general appearance of the buildings, which are constructed of wrought iron tie-rods, old railway rails, with a roof of galvanised iron, and glazed skylights, is imposing and elegant.

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BUFFALO BILL'S WILD WEST,

FROM THE PLAINS OF AMERICA.

No Exhibition of "America in miniature" would be complete without a faithful representation of the conditions of life in the Far West.

The Wild West Exhibit is located on the eastern section of the grounds, covering about seven acres of land, and is accessible by Washington Bridge, which connects it with the main building, by a covered way from Earl's Court Station, and two gateways, one in the Warwick Road and the other in the Lillie Road directly opposite the West Brompton Station.

The Wild West is designed to illustrate the life of the frontiersman and the North American Indian, and to graphically portray the methods by which the United States have been civilised, from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. It must be distinctly borne in mind that this representation is given by the real people, who have been brought five thousand miles from their prairie homes, and by Indians taken from their reservations by permission of the United States Government.

The grounds are triangular in shape. The Grand Stand faces the east, and is the largest structure of the kind ever erected in England. It is entirely covered, and is crescent-shaped. It will hold about 20,000 people. Under the Grand Stand are refreshment bars.

The arena in front of this stand is about one-third of a mile in circumference. The scenery which surrounds this is painted on canvas, and extends to a great height, shutting out the neighbouring houses. It is merged at the bottom into rocks, trees and shrubbery, giving a realistic representation of a rocky pass in the mountains through which the scouts and Indians defile upon the plains, represented by the arena.

Concealed by this rocky gorge, and adjoining the entrance from Warwick Road, will be found the "Corral," an enclosure for the safe

keeping of animals. In this are contained a herd of buffaloes, a herd of elk, and a few specimens of the "Washoe Canary," or mountain burro, a species of donkey used in transporting ores from the mountain mines to the plains below. Some specimens of the small black-tailed deer also find a temporary home in this corral.

The stables are ranged on each side of the roadway leading from Warwick Road to the camp. They contain 166 bronco horses and Indian ponies. These are fine specimens of the wild horses of the plains, which are the progeny of the Berber horses which escaped from the Spanish invaders, and whose descendants overspread the prairies of the West.

The word "bronco" is of Spanish origin, and is used on the plains irrespectively to mean rough or unbroken as regards either horses or ground. They are small animals, averaging about thirteen hands in height, and weighing 500lbs. to 600lbs., but are remarkable for their endurance and fleetness. Many of them are parti-coloured, and these are called by the Indians "Cyuse" and by the Cowboys "Pintos." They are also generically known as "mustangs."

Among them are some incorrigible "buckers," or wild horses, so called from their peculiar manner of "buck jumping," with the object of unseating their riders. Among the horses in the stables is a dark bay gelding named Charlie, now nineteen years old, and which has been ridden by Buffalo Bill (Col. W. F. Cody) for over fourteen years. "Charlie" has been with Col. Cody in many campaigns in the Indian country, notably in that of 1876, when "Buffalo Bill" killed Chief "Yellow Hand," and on one occasion he performed the feat of carrying Col. Cody one hundred miles over a prairie country in nine hours and forty-five minutes, rider and trappings weighing 243lbs.

The stable-yard contains the historic Deadwood stage coach, which was repeatedly attacked by Indians and road-agents (highwaymen), in the same condition that it was in when last attacked.

In the rear of the Grand Stand and extending towards Lillie Road will be found the encampment of Indians, Cowboys, Mexicans, etc.

This encampment gives an exact idea of the life in camp of Indian fighters on the one hand, and of that of their enemies on

the other. Entering the enclosure from Washington Bridge, leading from the main building, the Indian camp will be found on the right. Here are a band of Indians of the Sioux, Cheyennes, Ogallallas, Arapahoes, Shoshones, and other tribes. They are living in their high conical tents (decorated with rude drawings, symbols of the sign language), which are called "tepees." They are accompanied by their "squaws" and "papposes," or wives and children.

The entire band is under the command of "Red Shirt," a distinguished Indian chief and warrior, who has intelligently accepted the situation, since being conquered. There are here also specimens of half-breed interpreters and "squaw men," or white men who have married squaws and joined the Indians.

On the left are the quarters of the daughters of pioneers and frontiersmen, who, from the circumstances and stern necessities of their early life, have become accomplished rifle shots, and bold and daring horsewomen.

Farther down, on the right of this pathway, will be found a rude cabin used to cook the rations, and to the right and left the mess tents.

Turning up the Avenue are found the tents of the Cowboys, the Mexicans, and the Cowboy Band.

The word "Cowboy" is used to describe the most expert and accomplished herder of cattle. A cowboy passes through the various grades of range-worker, cow-puncher, brander, herder, road worker, and trail-guide, until he is competent to command a large body of assistants, and safely care for and pilot thousands of head of cattle any distance or to any place. More than this, he is an accomplished Indian fighter and rifle shot, and necessarily a superb horseman.

The cowboy is not unfrequently a college-bred man, who has adopted this strange calling from pure love of adventure, and many of the cattle kings of America have risen from cowboys, among them the Marquis de Mores, son of the Duke of Vallambrosa.

The cowboy band has been organised from those cowboys who have cultivated a natural talent for music to while away the idle hours of camp life. On the left are the staff tents and the quarters of Sergeant Bates, who carried the American Flag throughout the Civil War, and afterwards throughout the Southern States and Great Britain.

On the brow of a small hill facing the entire encampment is pitched the Official Headquarter tent of the Wild West Company. It is occupied by Mr. N. Salsbury, who is business manager and vice-president of the Company. To Mr. Salsbury's skill as a manager is due, in a great measure, the financial success of the enterprise.

In the centre of the camp, at the foot of the bluff, is the head-quarter tent of Col. William F. Cody, known all over the world as "Buffalo Bill," a *sobriquet* applied to him after his unparalleled feat of killing 4,862 buffaloes in one year, besides deer and antelope;

to supply meat to the labourers engaged in building the Kansas Pacific Railway.

Born in Iowa, his parents removed to Kansas while he was a mere child, and his father was killed in the "Border War" whilst Col. Cody was yet a boy. Thrown on his own resources at an early age, his life from that time to this has been a record of the most marvellous adventures. Colonel Cody has been despatch bearer, pony express or mail carrier, wagon-train guide, wagon-train master, train master, hunter, trapper, trailer, guide, scout, stage driver, Indian fighter, and in short has passed through every phase of border life until he reached the position of "Chief of Scouts of the United States Army," and in that capacity he has been the trusted comrade and friend of the most famous generals and Indian fighters of the United States.

In 1876 he accompanied Gen. E. A. Carr, U.S.A., on the Black Hills Expedition, to avenge the massacre of Gen. Custer, and, on coming up with the Indians, he rode out in front of the two opposing forces, drawn up in line of battle, and killed Chief "Yellow Hand" in single combat before the general engagement began.

Col. Cody is a perfect horseman, an unerring shot, and of magnificent presence and physique. Gen. Carr, in his report, says of him: "His personal strength and activity are very great. His eyesight is better than a good field-glass, he is the best trailer I ever heard of, and he is a most extraordinary hunter."

He owns a large ranch on the North Platte River, in Nebraska, has been a member of the State Legislature, and is now colonel and aide-de-camp on the staff of the Governor of that State.

The exhibition is given in the arena twice daily, at 3 and 8 p.m., and the camp and grounds are open to inspection at all times from 10.30 a.m. to 10.30 p.m.

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Seventeen Indian Teepees.
Forty-seven Camp and Dining Tents.

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The original Deadwood Stage Coach.
Three "Prairie Schooners."
One Band Wagon.
Three Dead Axle Wagons.

HORSES, 176.

Thirty-three Oregon.
Twenty-one Kigyuse.
Twenty-eight Broncos.
Thirty-three Mustangs.
Ten California Half-breeds.
Twenty-nine Indian Ponies.
Twenty Bucking Horses.
Two American Draught Horses.

MULES, 12.

Six Missouri.
Two Bucking Mules.
Two Spanish-American.
Two Kentucky.

ELK.

Nine.

DEER.

Two.

STEERS.

Eight Wild Texas Steers.
Two Work Oxen.

BUFFALOES.

Sixteen.

INDIAN TROPHIES.

Bows and Arrows, War Bonnets, War
Shirts, Lances, War Clubs, Shields,
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SADDLES.

200 genuine Mexican and Cowboy
Saddles.
100 Indian Saddles.

EFFECTS

Captured in various Indian campaigns
by Scout Cody.

BAND INSTRUMENTS.

Two Zacatecas, Buffalo-mounted.
Eight American, do. do.

ARMOURY.

Sporting Rifles.
Shot Guns.
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Bowie Knives.
Cavalry Sabres

STAFF.

W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill)
Nate Salsbury
Jno. M. Burke
Albert E. Sheible
Jule Keen
Carter Couturier
Thos. J. Cash
Harry A. Lee
Frank Richmond
Wm. C. Gayler
W. O. Snyder
Lew Parker
J. S. Cannon
Robt. Morris
Buck Taylor
Cherokee Bill
Jim Mitchell
Dick Johnson

Frank Whelan
Tom Webb
Broncho Bill
Billy Pugh
Jno. Hancock
Billy Bullock
Jim Kid
Broncho Charley
Johnny Baker
Tom Duffy
Maror Beardsley
Kit Buell
Tony Esquivel
W. Langon
Chas. Smith
Thos. Mahoney
H. Hunstine
Dave Lawrence

Robt. Taylor
Joe Artman
Cal Mullen
Chas. Bumback
Dave Wilson
Henry Lounge
Louis Hatch
Wm. Lansfield
Wm. M'Cune
Court Mason
Frank Wilson
C. A. Bailey
Chas. Davis
John Oakes
A. Marchand
Wm. Sweeney
Chas. Sturm
W. H. Cox

STAFF (continued).

D. W. Shoemaker	Eddie Goodman	Mrs. A. Esquivel
Chris Schetting	Bob Williams	Antonio Provost
H. Kniep	S. Canfield	John Higby
Jno. Link	C. D. Maxwell	Fred. Lavigne
Andrew Link	Burt Fuller	J. K. Whaley
Thos. Murphy	Jesse Hinds	James Brown
S. K. Thomes	Eugene Overton	Jno. Dunn
Leon Joret	Jno. Boyer	Wm. Hunt
Juan Bille	J. Ferguson	Jno. Hayday
Timeteo Caber	Jno. Nelson	Arn. Robinson
D. F. Esquivel	Frank White	Knocker Ring
José Romay	A. Jalbert	Tom Cupping
Serapio Rivera	E. Lehfelt	John Jones
Ben Galindo	J. Small	James Bass
Andreas	E. Y. Snyder	J. W. Herbert
Pedro Esquivel	G. W. Turner	Geo. White
Emilio Guterrez	C. J. Johnson	Jas. Quinn
Carlo Martinez	D. J. Merrill	Jas. Cutter
Sancho Hernandez	Frank Smart	Jno Gaines
Don Henriques	C. P. Illman	Swift Jackson
Antonio Pubero	Miss Emma Hickock	Henry Martin
Dovaro Finellio	„ Della Ferrell	Andrew Wood
Ed. King	„ Poncha Agüero	Samuel Arthur
Arthur King	„ Annie Oakley	Wm. H. Harrison
Mustang Jack	„ Lilian Smith	Frank P. Nicoll
Capt. Fred. Matthews	„ Georgie Duffy	James Kitchen
Henry Melmer	„ Bessie Ferrell	Edward M'Pherson
Tom Williams	„ Fannie Woodward	Oliver Stevens
Sergt. Bates	„ Lizzie Stanton	Morris Kerns
Fred. Bowman	Mrs. Margaret Whitaker	Jas. Mulroy
Barney Comrie	„ Annie Ferrell	

The following North American Indians are included in the "Outfit" of Buffalo Bill's Wild West Exhibition:

Indian Names.	English Equivalent.	Indian Names.	English Equivalent.
<i>Chief of the Sioux Nation.</i>		<i>Cast-off Band of Sioux (continued).</i>	
Ogila-sa	Red Shirt.	Mato-yanni	Three Bears
<i>Cut-off Band of Sioux.</i>		Zenkaelo-ska	White Bird
Wan-Kan-Ki-yan	Flies Above, <i>chief</i>	Chiyrolo-wapato..	Cheyenne Butcher
Pahawanka	Medicine Hill	Teweya-gli	Returns from Scout.
Tata-Ka-wi-sa....	Bull Man	<i>Araphoes.</i>	
Wable-gle-gra	Spotted Eagle	Tata-ka-ahaga ..	Little Bull, <i>chief</i>
Wahorpileta	Red Nest	Wica-rapi-sha....	White Star
Wi-Keu-Ke-to ..	Blue Rainbow	Okislia-waste	Good Boy
Ki-ci-e-cun	Wounds one another	Sasunka-wakanlo	Medicine Horse
Too-ti	Wounded	Wable-glasha	Spotted Eagle
Haraka-Wable ..	Eagle Elk	Hihan-luta	Red Owl
Wable-canto	Eagle Heart	Wabli-watapho ..	Charging Eagle
Wahan-pa-mani ..	Arrow Wound	Taeayla-wicoklo ..	Kills close to Lodge
Cet-an-ogoiko	Swift Hawk	Wasién-mato	American Bear
Tanka-ska-hinka	Slow White Bull	Calan-luto	Red Hawk
Sunka-ska	White Horse	Wusta-Rago	Makes Good
Sunka-wanaga ..	Dog's Ghost	Mato-iyanko	Running Bear
Iyan-mato	Rocky Bear	Icna-Kinze	Fights all alone

Indian Names. English Equivalent.

Araphoes (continued).

Tusnhu-warahm...Broken Thigh
Wicasa-takla Little Big Man
Sunka-luta Red Dog.

Cheyennes.

Tolo-kokco Cut Meat, *chief*
Okisilo Boy
Pa-ranreyl Stands on Hill
Tawska-kinzi Yellow Horse
Harka-placolo Short Elk
Harka-sapa Black Elk
Maya-hanka Piece of Iron
Jeaga Raised
Tosunka-cicila ..Little Horse
Jangla-hayenha ..Runs Close
Se-oka Cut Foot
Haraka-wakan ..Medicine Elk
Cara-sapa.....Black Kettle
Wapaha-sapa Black Bonnet
Oguha-luta Red Sack
Paguta-hanska ..Tall Medicine
Tohuska-tanka ..Big Leggings.

Brule Sioux.

Hanpisk-ka Mocassin Top, *chief*
Pamin-gila Yellow Hair
A-caupe Hollows Behind
Roka Badger
Mato-wan-kantya High Bear
Wable-wan-Kan-
bye.....High Eagle
Hape-yape Throws away
Mato-orouko Rushing Bear
Maka.....Ground
Woelna-gi.....Stands up
Wamble-nupa Two Eagles
Tieu-gla-kati Kills close to Hill
Okisila Bissonett
Natinsane-mage..Standing Rabbit
Harake-bloka' Doe Elk

Indian Names.

English Equivalent.

Brule Sioux (continued).

Wiciyala Yankton
Si-tunka Big Foot
Nape Hand

Shoshones.

Sunka-tamaca....Poor Dog, *chief*
Tataka-mona Walking Bull
Ticagla-inyanka ..Runs close to Lodge
Maga-howaste Iron Good Voice
Wable-nupa-oksila Two Eagle Boy
Sunka-Owiesiha ..Gives away Horses
Wanni-Yonin-
sicola.....Little Whirlwind
Ota-Kate Kills Plenty
Cipe Black
Sinna-rilisa Torn Blanket
Wakiya-ska White Lightning
Harake-magi Standing Elk
Mawakan Sword
Mats-wasagse Old Black Bear
Sila-Ktae Kills Pawnees.

Ogalallas.

Macaci-Kaola Little Chief, *chief*
Hupe-ka Picket Pin
Tasinka-hinsa Sorrel Horse
Moto-nagi.....Standing Bear
To-kikya-kte Kills First
Cante-sapa Black Heart
Itunhala Mouse
Sha White
Watan-ya.....Good Light
Asampi Milk
Tanuka-wable Eagle Horse
Shitoni Spider
Sunkinto Blue Horse
Wohn-wiza Two Lance
Tospi-cici-ja.....Little Wound
Sina-san Grey Blanket
Catuhe-tanka Big Ribs

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THE GARDENS.

THE Gardens, occupying an area of about twelve acres, are approached from the north end of the building, from West Kensington station, and from the North End Road entrance. They are divided into two distinct portions, the intervening railway being spanned by two bridges, and from these a view of the whole grounds is obtained. The gardens have been designed and laid out by Mr. William Goldring, the landscape gardener, with the view of embracing as much variety as possible, and also to make the most effective display.

The Central Garden, or that immediately contiguous to the Exhibition building, is laid out in a rigidly formal style, which tends to heighten the effect of the north façade of the building, while the arrangement of broad and straight walks allows ample space for the free circulation of large masses of people.

The West Garden, on the other hand, is designed in a more natural style, the walks traversing the whole garden being graceful. Curving at one point, they wind through a picturesque grove of old trees, while others lead to the principal points of attraction. The old trees near the band-stand happily existed previous to the formation of the present garden, and the visitor may see how charmingly they harmonise with the surroundings.

The Diorama by A. Bartholdi and B. Lavastre presents a view of the Harbour of New York, and of the colossal monument of "Liberty Illuminating the World." The view is taken from the deck cabin of a Hudson River steamer. The spectator sees the Statue of Liberty on Bedloe's Island, the Hudson River and the East River, the cities of New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City, and the celebrated Brooklyn Bridge. The deck of the ship under the eyes of the spectators is filled with personages of which a great number are portraits, such as Mr. Laboulaye, President of the Committee of the Works; Count Sérurier, Vice-President; Mr. Evarts, President of the American Committee; M. Bartholdi, sculptor; M. Gaget, by whom the work was executed in bronze; M. Eiffel, and others. In the annexes of the diorama are shown an Ear of the statue, a model of the real size of the colossal statue, and a collection of photographs, showing the nature of the works and the different phases of the undertaking during the preparation and erection of the "Statue of Liberty."

In the gardens the visitor finds himself surrounded by the native trees, shrubs, and flowers of North America, for no others have been planted. They give an idea, however slight it may be,

of the beauty and variety of North American vegetation. Many a tree, shrub, and flower will be recognised as familiar in English gardens, for it is a singular fact that for the last three centuries the gardens of England have been enriched from the flora of the great Western Continent, which is richer and more varied than that of any country in the world, containing, as it does, no fewer than 10,000 distinct species of plants. One of the chief reasons for planting the gardens exclusively with American plants has been to show how singularly American all English gardens are, as it is an interesting fact that fully two-thirds of the open air trees and flowers in England are natives of North America. The forests of Virginia and of the Eastern States have been drawn upon ever since gardening became a fine art in England, and the oldest, best-known, and most loved trees of English parks and gardens originally came from the United States, chiefly during the early part of the last century. The bulk of what are called modern trees—the prim Conifers, which one may see in every villa garden about London—have come from the boundless forests of the great North-West. The Spruces, the Firs, the Pines of modern gardens, have come from the Pacific coast within the past fifty years. California, the flowery paradise of the far west, has contributed more to make English gardens what they are to-day than any other country of the world. The wealth of annual plants—those that spring up, flower, seed, and die in a year, are alone capable of making a garden glow with brilliant colours, of every shade, from one year's end to the other; in fact, the majority of annuals which are now familiar to every cottager in Britain are from California, and some idea of the beauty of these may be gleaned from the Californian annual garden, skirting the walk at the north end of the Exhibition building.

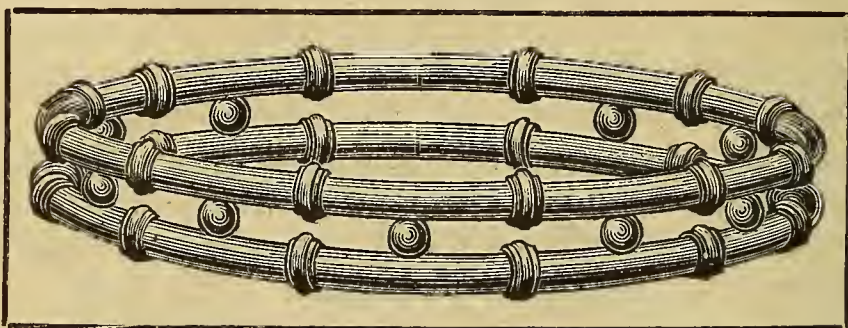
The Californian flora have been largely laid under contribution for the adornment of these gardens, for besides annual plants there are a host of trees and shrubs representing the juvenile stage of the gigantic trees of the forests, the Mammoth tree, the Redwood, the Pines, the Cypresses, all of which and many others may be found in the plantations throughout the grounds. Nor must the lilies be forgotten, for half the lilies in British gardens have their origin in America. A few come from the Eastern States, but most of them are natives of the mountains, canons, and forests of the region west of the Rocky Mountains. A full collection of these are planted in the West Garden, one group being kindly presented by Mr. G. F. Wilson, of Weybridge, who is well-known all over the world as the king of lily growers. He has devoted nearly his whole life to the study and culture of lilies. He has been the pioneer of lily-culture in England for twenty years, and his gardens on the Surrey hills contain the most complete collection of lilies in existence. There is every promise that during July and August the tall wand-like stems of the Panther lily, Washington lily, Californian lily, and many others, will wave their stately heads of bloom in these gardens.

The bulk of the plants in the garden are what are called hardy perennial plants that are at home in the English climate, and of these the collection is very rich. They have been contributed by Mr. Ware, of Tottenham, near London, who possesses the most extensive nursery of hardy plants in the world. The aim has been not to make a full collection of hardy American plants, as the temporary nature of the Exhibition Gardens forbade it, but a representative garden of native plants from the mountains, plains, prairies, swamps, and woods of North America, and Mr. Goldring has endeavoured to create a perennial glow of colour throughout the whole period of the Exhibition, and he has also grouped the plants so as to produce either a pleasing harmony of colour or a decided contrast. For instance, in one part is a large mass of yellow-flowered plants of the sunflower tribe, intermingled with the glowing scarlets of the Bee Balm (*Monarda didyma*), and the Cardinal flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*), of the south-western States. In another part is a mass of the gorgeous Tiger flower of Mexico (*Tigridia pavonia*), whose large, showy flowers, though they last but a day, are succeeded by others which maintain a display of bloom for weeks during the height of summer. The little rockery near the band stand is planted with swamp-loving plants, such as the Mocasson flower of the swamps of the Eastern States, the Trilliums from the shady pine woods, the cowslip of Virginia (*Mertensia Virginica*), and the American cowslip (*Dodecatheon*), which by the way is one of the earliest flowering of American plants. The opposite rockery teems with a variety of mountain plants, phloxes, poppies, gentians, and others. Near these is a mass of the *Camassa esculenta*, the Quamash of the North American Indians, by whom its bulbous roots are used as an article of food. The edible qualities of the quamash are not appreciated in this country, though the plant happens to be amongst the showiest border flowers. Many other prairie flowers may be found about the grounds, but those who have seen them in their native habitats will hardly recognise them in the improved state to which they have been brought by cultivation.

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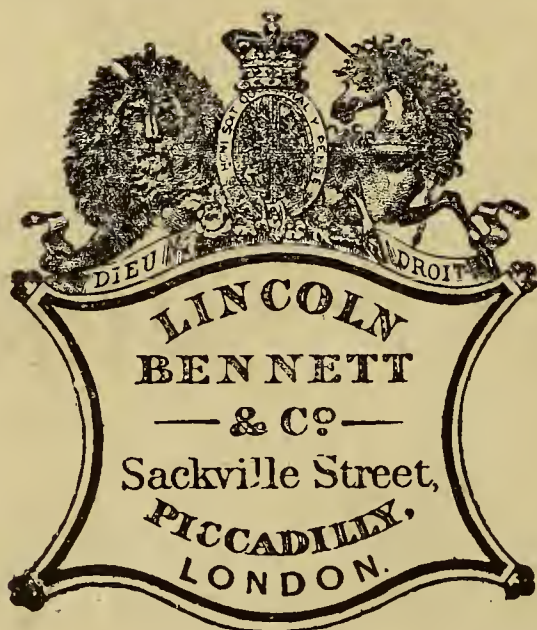
ITS AREA.

WITHIN that irregular, wedge-shaped outline which, beginning at the Isthmus of Panama and terminating in the Arctic Regions, washed on the west by the Pacific and on the east by the Atlantic Oceans, is the region known as North America, a territory twice as large as Europe. It includes Greenland and Iceland, the Dominion of Canada, the United States and Mexico—an area of 8,593,000 square miles, and a population of 65,000,000. Europe has 19,500 miles of sea coast, of which 3,000 are within the arctic circle. The total area of Europe being 3,700,000 square miles, this would give for each mile of coast about 224 square miles of surface. In the United States, the coast-line on both oceans, including indentations, is 12,000 miles in length, to which are to be added the shore lines of the great lakes and rivers, or 10,000 miles more. The area of the United States being 3,014,459 square miles, we thus have an average of one mile of shore-line to each 131 square miles of surface. These figures are presented not only to illustrate the size of the country, but to show its great facilities for internal as well as foreign commerce, and to indicate one of the causes of its phenomenal growth.

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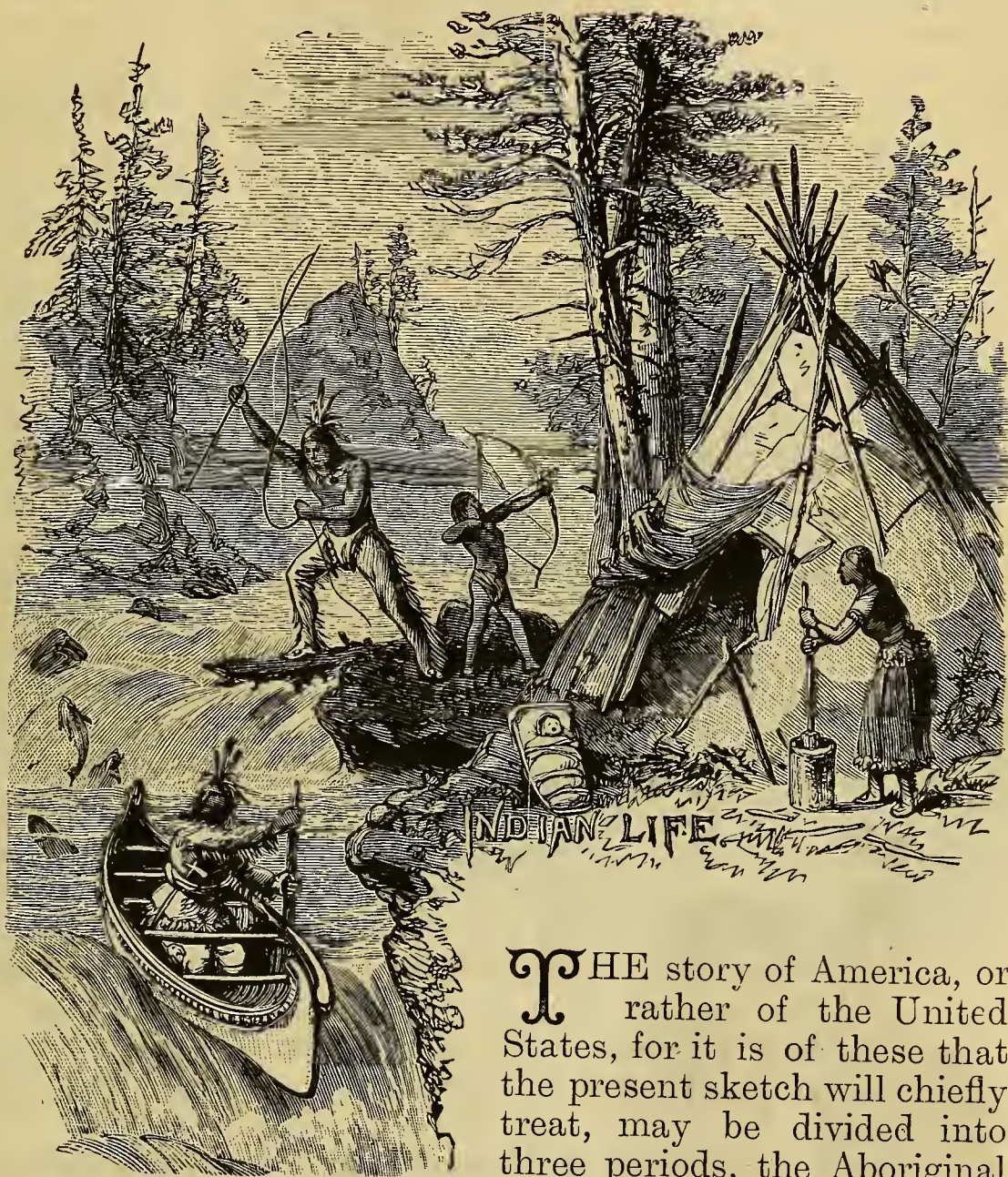
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THE ABORIGINAL PERIOD.

PART I.—CHAPTER I.



THE story of America, or rather of the United States, for it is of these that the present sketch will chiefly treat, may be divided into three periods, the Aboriginal

or Indian, the Colonial, and the Constitutional.

When the early explorers landed on the continent, they found, living in a savage state, a race different in colour, manners and language from any previously known in the Old World. When first seen by Columbus in the West Indies they were called Indians, and ever since they have retained that name. Their origin will always remain a matter of doubt, and for the purpose of the present narrative it is unnecessary to discuss the question whether they descended from "the lost tribes of Israel," came hither in the days of

the Egyptian and Phœnician navigators, or crossed from Asia to America on the ice of Behring's Strait. Investigation has shown that they were divided into eight great families or groups. Of these the Algonquins occupied about half of the territory now embraced in the United States east of the Mississippi river, and included most of the smaller nations identified with the history of the first settlers, such as the Narragansetts, Wampanoags, Pequots, Pawtuckets, Mohicans, the Delawares, who owned an extensive tract on the river by that name; the Powhatans on the Chesapeake, the Chippeways, Sacs and Foxes, and others, whose musical language has furnished the names of several of the states and many of the localities in America that are familiar to the student of geography. Yet it is estimated that the total number of Indians south of the St. Lawrence and east of the Mississippi rivers three hundred years ago did not exceed 200,000.

Physically, there is a striking resemblance between the various tribes. They are strong, supple, athletic, well-proportioned, with bronze or copper-coloured skins, coarse black hair, high cheek bones, and faces which in repose indicate nothing of their savage natures. Their homes were in wigwams or huts of poles covered with skins or bark, and they subsisted by hunting and fishing, or, as a last resort, fed on Indian corn or maize, which, as manual labour was beneath the dignity of a warrior, their women planted. It was characteristic of the race also never to provide much food at a time, and hence they occasionally suffered from hunger; but when food was plenty they made up for their privations by eating as much and as often as they could. During the past few years some successful efforts have been made to change their mode of life, and in many instances, especially since the disappearance of the buffalo and other large game, these "sons of the forest" have shown an aptitude in the cultivation of land and the use of agricultural implements. A few indeed have become lawyers, judges, are heard in speeches upon the public platform, and one in particular, the last of a long line of chiefs, became an engineer upon the staff of General Grant, and is at the present time a high official in one of the executive departments of the city of New York. Nor is it uncommon in the Far West to find a warrior, who but a few years ago was anxious to take the scalp of his enemy, now acting as a policeman among his own people.

The first weapons of the Red Man were clubs, spears, hatchets, tomahawks, and bows and arrows. Now, rifles and revolvers are as common as among the white men. A prominent trait of the Indian is his courage and endurance, and even the children are taught to endure fatigue and undergo torture without complaint. Relying both upon his prowess and stratagem, and with the reputation of his tribe to sustain, he is prepared to run the gauntlet, or be burnt at the stake, and die singing his war songs and taunting his foes. In his religion he has no idols or temples, but worships the great spirit—the Manitou—who is to conduct him to the happy hunting-

grounds. Hospitality is one of his cardinal virtues, and the marriage tie sacred, but the squaw or wife must perform the drudgery of the wigwam. While the vocal organs of the Red Man are the same as those of the European, most of the Indian tongues are remarkable for their softness. His language, however, only expresses what he can see, hear, or feel. He has few words to express abstract ideas. In the absence of letters, he uses hieroglyphics that are rudely drawn on skins or the bark of trees, and thus communicates what he wishes to be understood by his distant companions. Beyond what he has learned from stories handed down from generation to generation, he knows little of his past history. Familiar with nature in all her beauty and grandeur, he delights in drawing his figures of speech from the objects she presents, and many Indian chiefs have been as distinguished for their eloquence as for their courage, and with dignified and forcible delivery. Some of their recorded efforts have not been surpassed by the greatest of civilised orators. Relics of the aborigines have been found in various parts of the country, and for many years have provoked much scientific interest. Some of these remains are indicative of great mechanical skill, such as the later Indians never have displayed, and the ornaments found—vases of elegant pattern, bracelets of copper and silver, pipe-bowls with curious carvings, together with arrow-heads, specimens of finely-glazed pottery, and similar articles—show ingenious design and superior finish.



MOUND AT MARIETTA, OHIO.

The number of mounds erected by the primitive inhabitants of the continent is variously estimated to be from five to ten thousand. A portion of these appear to have been built for religious purposes; others as a means of defence, and still another class seem to have been burial places of the dead. It is but a few years ago that a mound, 150 feet in circumference and 15 feet high, was opened in Ohio, which contained 13 skeletons of men, women and children, some of which were decorated with strings of beads and shells. At Marietta, Ohio, in a mound that had become partly undermined by a stream, a silver cup was discovered with a regular and polished surface, and gilt on the inside. The accompanying cut illustrates the general formation of these singular structures. It is worthy of

remark that there is no evidence of the use of iron by the mound-builders, but they used copper abundantly, and drew, as Americans now do, on the rich deposits of this metal near Lake Superior.

Numerous remains of walls, fortifications, and sunken cities, are likewise scattered through the United States and Mexico, the size and character of which demonstrate that multitudes of men must have been engaged in their construction. In Missouri, under a large tract covered with cotton trees and tall poplars, are still to be seen stone foundations, and the ruins of an ancient town regularly laid out in squares and streets. So frequent are evidences of this nature, that they would seem to indicate that the fertile valleys of North America were at one period occupied by a superior race, which, being forced southward by tribes less cultivated, left behind them numerous monuments of their industry and knowledge of the finer arts.

Such are some of the characteristics of the singular people who, until recently, have repelled all attempts at civilisation, and as a race have been hostile to the white man ever since he first planted his foot on their soil.

THE COLONIAL PERIOD.

PART II.—CHAPTER II.

Virginia.—While the discovery of the New World was made by Columbus in 1492, it was not until the lapse of more than one hundred years that the English began to establish themselves in those portions of North America which have since become the United States. During this period, however, expeditions had been sent from Spain and France, and partial settlements were made by the former before the close of the sixteenth century in the West India Islands, Central America, Mexico, several localities along the Gulf of Mexico, and on the Pacific Coast. The discoveries by the French were chiefly in the colder regions of the north, and to the enterprising explorers of that nation is due the colonization of Canada.

As early as 1584, Sir Walter Raleigh, under an ample charter from Queen Elizabeth, sent to America two vessels, and they returned with cargoes of fur and woods from the new land, and with such descriptions of what seemed to the adventurers a delightful paradise, that the Virgin Queen, in honour of herself, named the region "Virginia." Subsequent attempts were made to settle the country, but they were failures, until Raleigh, having exhausted his means, James I., in 1606, granted an extensive tract, twelve degrees in width, to two associations of merchants, known as the Plymouth Company and the London Company. The territory

of the former lay between parallels 41 and 45 north latitude; that of the latter between 38 and 44. The intermediate country was to be open to both. These tracts were respectively known as North and South Virginia. In May, 1607, the new-comers laid the foundation of their contemplated city, and gave it the name of Jamestown. In 1609, Lord Delaware was appointed Governor, and several other settlements were made up the James River. In 1611, cattle and hogs were introduced from Europe.



THE MARRIAGE OF POCAHONTAS.

The year 1613 was signalised by the marriage of Pocahontas, the daughter of the Indian chief Powhatan, to Capt. John Rolfe, an English planter. Before this event, however, she was converted to Christianity, and baptised by the name of Rebecca. The alliance proved to be of great service to the colonists, and when the dusky Princess visited London she was received at Court and became an object of general interest. She died suddenly at the age of twenty-two when about to return to America, but her son Thomas became a man of wealth and distinction, and from him are descended some of the leading families of the present State.

In 1619, a few months after the appointment of Gov. William Yeardley, the first representative body in America was convened in

Jamestown. This was known as "The House of Burgesses," and consisted of two members from each of the eleven boroughs into which the colony was divided. A written constitution was obtained, and trial by jury and a representative Government became acknowledged rights. A curious incident of this period was the importation of 150 young women from the mother country, who were disposed of as wives to the settlers at prices ranging from 100 to 150 pounds of tobacco for each, the weed then representing about three shillings per pound and being used as currency.

The London Company dissolved in 1624. Virginia was thereupon annexed to the Crown, and became a Royal province, in which condition it remained one hundred and fifty years, or down to the revolutionary war. Slavery was introduced in 1620, and as the negroes could be profitably employed, their numbers increased rapidly wherever the white man established a foothold. The progress of the colony was rapid, and continued to the end of the colonial period in 1776. Its population was then 575,000.

During the great civil war in England, between Charles I. and the Parliament, the people of Virginia were generally on the side of the King, but when the war was over, and the King was defeated and beheaded, they submitted to the forces sent by Cromwell. On the return of Charles II. to the throne, in 1660, they gladly acknowledged him, and on account of their faithfulness to the Royal authority, Virginia received the name of "the Old Dominion." Further on in this narrative it will be seen that a number of the present States were carved from her territory, and hence the additional name frequently heard, "the Mother of States."

THE NEW ENGLAND COLONIES.

CHAPTER III.

Plymouth Rock.—In 1614 Capt. John Smith, one of the Jamestown, Va., pioneers, having returned to America from England, explored the north-eastern portion of the coast, and gave to the territory the name of New England. The Plymouth Company, to which King James, in 1606, had granted the tract known as Northern Virginia, between the 41st and 45th parallels of latitude, failing to found a colony, was dissolved in 1620; whereupon a grant was made to a new company, but before its plans could be put in operation a permanent settlement was effected in New England by a band of Puritans, now known as the Pilgrim Fathers. These were an austere religious sect that had separated from the Established Church of England. Deprived of the freedom of worship they had taken refuge in Holland, but hearing of the

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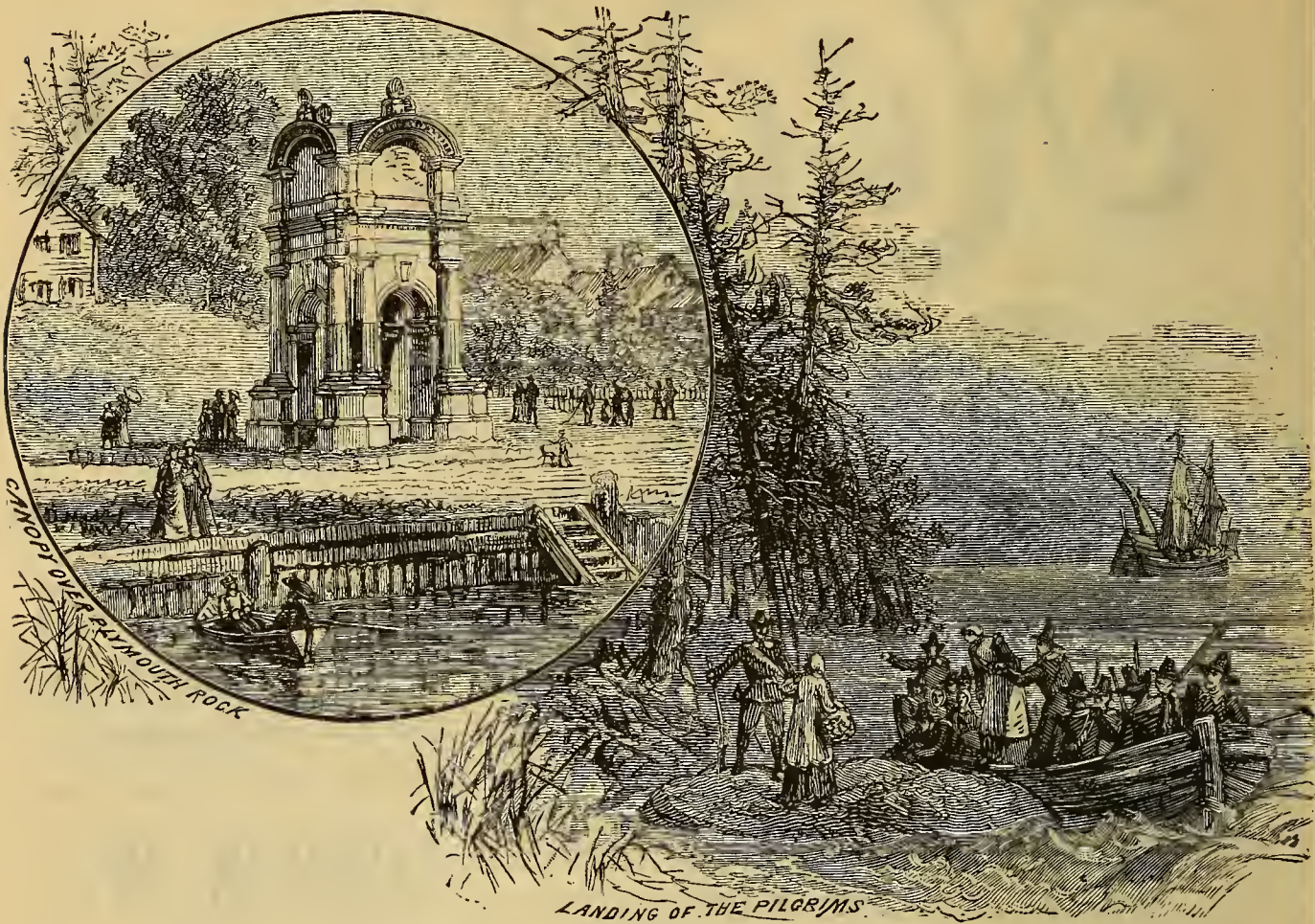
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newly-discovered lands beyond the ocean, they resolved to seek an asylum there. Accordingly, 101 persons sailed from Plymouth, England, in 1620, in a vessel called the "Mayflower," and, reaching the coast of Massachusetts on the 21st of December of that year, landed at a place of the same name that had been marked on the map of Capt. Smith. The most noted among these voluntary exiles were John Carver, who afterwards became their governor; William Brewster, their elder; Miles Standish, their military leader; William Bradford, and Edward Winslow. The first winter was attended with great suffering, and by spring more than one half of their number had succumbed to the intense cold and scanty supply of food. Among those who died were Governor Carver and his wife. They were also in constant fear of the Indians, who were frequently seen lurking in the woods, but fled as soon as the English approached them. It is related that one day an Indian, to their surprise, boldly entered the settlement, and exclaimed, "Welcome, Englishmen!" This was a chief named Samoset, who had picked up a little knowledge of English among the fishermen on the coast of Maine. In a few days Massasoit, the chief of the Wampanoags, came with his warriors to pay the strangers a friendly visit. The pilgrims made a treaty with the chief, and subsequently with Canonicus, the chief of the Narragansetts. At first Canonicus was inclined to be hostile, and it is related that he sent to Plymouth a bundle of arrows bound with a rattlesnake skin, this being the Indian mode of declaring war.

Governor Bradford, who had succeeded Carver, filled the skin with powder and ball and sent it back. Canonibus took it for a fatal charm, and the superstitious Indians passed it from village to village, until it came back to Plymouth; they did not dare to touch it."

In August, 1623, the little colony remained as yet very feeble, and the best dish that could be set before the third supply of colonists (about sixty in number) was a lobster, a piece of fish, and a cup of "fair spring-water." As to bread, there was none in the colony. The growth continued slow, and in ten years the settlement contained only 300 persons.

In 1628 other Puritans came out from England who had obtained from the Council there a grant of land lying north of Plymouth Colony, and bordering on Massachusetts Bay. These were under command of John Endicott, and they established themselves at places called Salem and Charlestown. This was the beginning of the Massachusetts Bay colony, and during the following year a charter was granted by Charles I. Men of fortune and intelligence now became interested, were induced to emigrate to the colony, and obtained the right to manage the government free from control of the company in England. John Winthrop was chosen the first Governor, and in 1630 he arrived with 300 families, and selected for their future home a little peninsula known to the Indians as Shawmut, a word signifying "living fountains," from the excellent water found at the place. The new settlers, however, gave it the name of Boston, in memory of Boston in England, from which many of them had emigrated, the now famous capital of Massachusetts. We are told by Edward Everett that "at this time (1630) there was a feeble colony in Virginia; a very small Dutch settlement in New York; a population of about 300 at Plymouth; about as many more English inhabitants divided between Salem and Charlestown; a few settlers scattered up and down the coast, and all the rest a vast wilderness, the covert of wild beasts and savages." Dorchester, Roxbury, Cambridge, Lynn, and other places near Boston were settled during this year, and it is estimated that in 1674 there were at least 1,500 families in the town of Boston, and the population of New England was probably about 120,000.

Religious services were at first held in the lower part of a square wooden building, put up for a fort and protected by six small cannon mounted on its flat roof. On Sunday mornings the pilgrims assembled by beat of drum, and marched to meeting, three abreast, each with his musket, escorting Elder Brewster, who officiated as preacher, and the Governor in his long robe. Men and women occupied different seats during the service, and were required to listen attentively to the long sermon, which sometimes lasted two hours or more. If one was seen standing on a stool at meeting, he was known to be undergoing punishment for breaking some law, the offence being specified on a paper fastened to his person. Those



PILGRIMS MARCHING TO MEETING.

absent from church were looked up by officers; if the offence was persisted in, they were liable to have their feet put in the stocks, or to be stood up with their necks stretched out in a wooden frame called "the pillory."

For a time the voters of the colony met at Boston and selected their magistrates, but as their numbers increased they chose their representatives to meet as a General Court for the purpose of making laws, levying taxes, and performing other acts of government. Among the laws made was one which confined the right to vote and hold office to those who belonged to some congregational Church. The Puritans wished to found a religious commonwealth, and this made them intolerant of all who differed with them. Among those banished from the colony for maintaining that the Government had no right to restrict the liberty of conscience, was a young minister named Roger Williams, who, taking refuge among the tribe of Narragansett Indians, subsequently founded the colony of Rhode Island. Quakers who attempted to settle in the colony were

likewise expelled for the same reason, and the death penalty was imposed on those who returned.

Tracing the course of events rapidly, we find that in 1643 two other colonies besides Plymouth Colony and Massachusetts Bay Colony, known as the Connecticut and New Haven Colonies, formed a union for mutual protection, which received the name of "The United Colonies of New England." This union lasted for forty years.

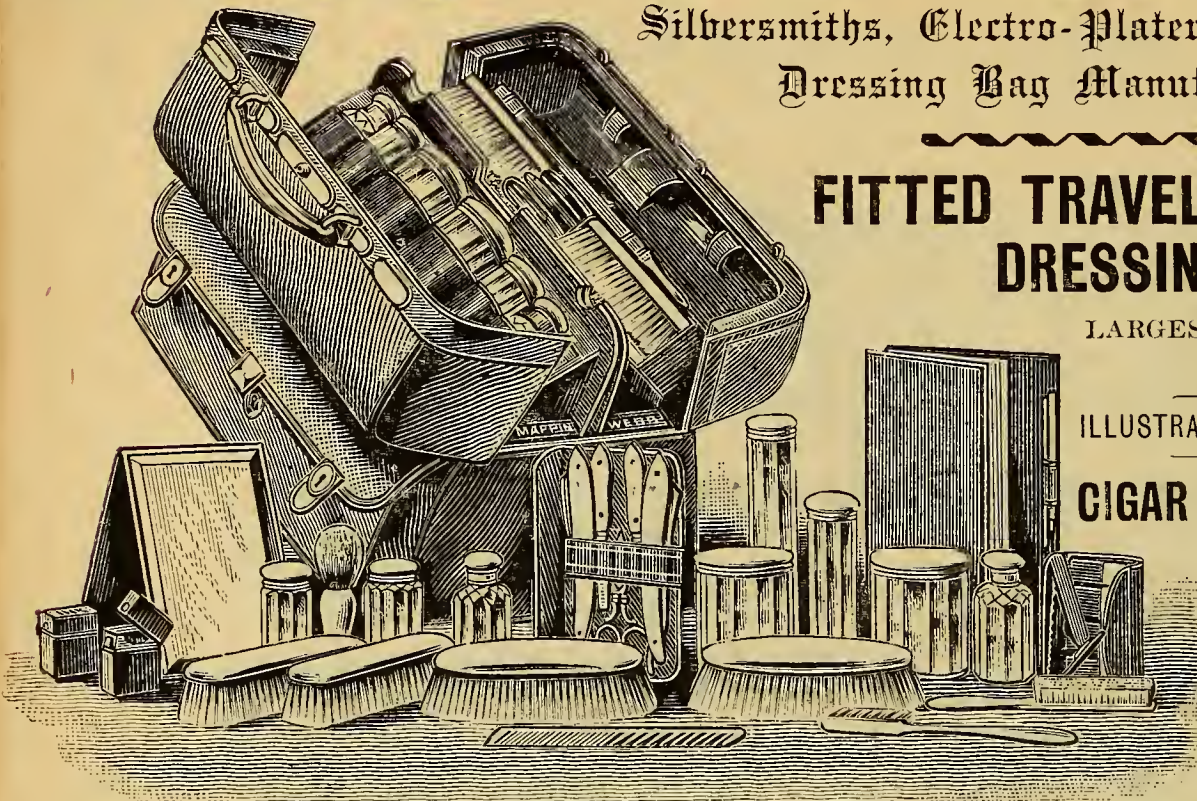
In 1675 a savage contest began with the Indians, known as King Philip's War. Philip was the son and successor of Massasoit, who had been the fast friend of the colonists. But the whites had now greatly increased in number, the whole population in New England being about 60,000, while the Indians were only half that number. Many of the latter by this time had secured guns and ammunition instead of the rude weapons made of stone or bone which they formerly used. The cause of the war was the execution of three Indians by the English for the murder of an Indian convert, who had told the colonists of the hostile designs upon them by Philip on account of the rapid encroachment of the farms and villages of the whites upon the hunting grounds of his tribe. The contest lasted more than a year, during which time nearly all of the frontier New England settlements were attacked and burned, and many men, women and children were slaughtered. At last, aroused to frenzy, the colonists organised a little army, consisting of about 1,500 militia, and pursued the Indian chief as far as Rhode Island, where he sought safety in a swamp. A battle ensued, in which the Indians were completely defeated, with a loss of a thousand men killed and wounded, including King Philip. Six hundred whites perished during the war, and nearly twenty villages were burned.

Many singular stories are told of almost miraculous escapes from massacre. One Sabbath morning, while the people of Hadley, Mass., were at worship in the village church, a venerable man—a stranger to them—appeared, and told them that the savages were coming. He then put himself at the head of the men, and led them against the Indians. The savages were routed, but when the English looked around for their preserver he had disappeared. For some time they believed they had been rescued by an angel, but it was afterwards discovered that it was General Goffe, one of the judges who had condemned Charles I., and who had been hidden in Hadley from the king's officers.

During the century preceding Independence, the people of Massachusetts and other colonies were engaged in wars against the French, assisted by Indian allies. These contests are known as "The French and Indian Wars," and they are of sufficient interest to receive attention in a separate chapter.

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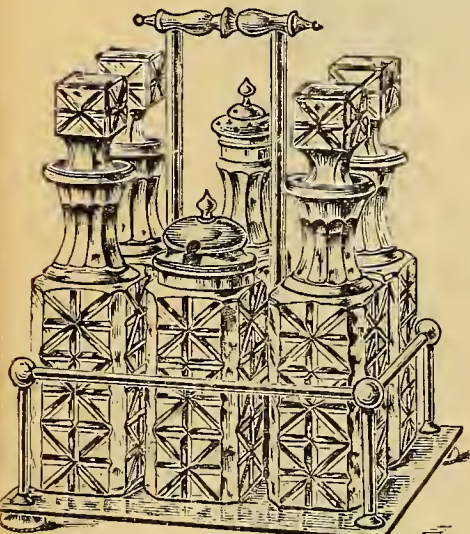
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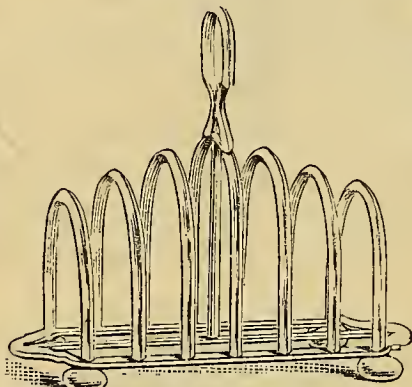
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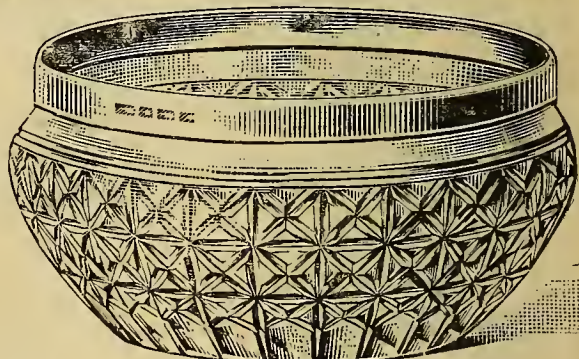
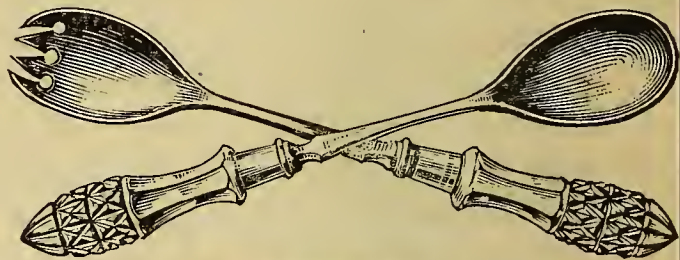


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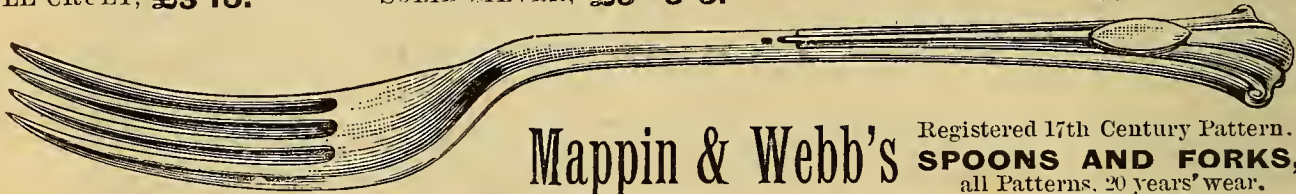


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CONNECTICUT.

CHAPTER IV.

“QUONEKTAKUT,” signifying “long,” is the name applied by the Indians to the river that fertilises a broad and beautiful valley discovered by the Dutch, and the early settlers adopted it as the name of their colony. The first to become acquainted with the region bought the land from the natives in 1633, and established themselves on the site of the present city of Hartford, one of the capitals of the State, claiming the whole territory as belonging to the New Netherlands, now New York, to which reference is made in another place. They were scarcely located, however, before a pioneer band of men, women and children from Plymouth, planted themselves a few miles up the river, at Windsor. These were followed by others from the Massachusetts colony, until the year 1636 found fully 800 souls scattered through the valley of the Connecticut. Springfield, Wethersfield, and other places were settled, until the Dutch were frightened from their possessions, and an independent colony was founded under the name of the Colony of Connecticut. The records, however, show that the Dutch had but little right to the region, inasmuch as it belonged to the territory of North Virginia, granted by King James in 1606. Sharp antagonisms soon began between the colonists and the Indians, of whom the Pequots were the most powerful tribe in New England. War was finally declared by the authorities, and in 1637 a force of English and friendly Mohegans, under Capt. John Mason, attacked the Redskins in their principal stronghold. A desperate contest ensued, which resulted in the loss to the Indians of 600 men, women and children, most of whom perished in the flames of their wigwams, and the utter extermination of the tribe.

In 1638, Puritan emigrants from England, established another colony at what is known as New Haven, and thriving villages now sprang up on all sides, which became united in the single colony of Connecticut under a Royal Charter granted by Charles II. This was the most liberal charter ever given to an American colony, but in 1685 it was annulled by James II. The Charter itself was not lost, however, for when Andros, who had been sent by the King as Royal Governor of New England, went to Hartford in 1687, and was in the act of seizing the precious paper, the lights in the room were suddenly extinguished, the document was spirited away and hid in an old tree, that has become historic as “the Charter Oak.” It was not until two years later, when King William ascended the English throne, that the rule of the tyrant Andros ceased, and the Charter Oak yielded its faded treasure.

Before dismissing the colonial history of New England, it may be remarked that in nearly all of the settlements Puritan principles

prevailed. In the language of Prof. Quackenboss, the historian : "The people generally were austere. They forbade dancing, the drinking of healths, cards, and dice. Their laws, in some cases, interfered with private rights. At Hartford, everybody had to get up when he heard the watchman's bell in the morning. No one under twenty was allowed to use tobacco ; those over that age could smoke one pipe a day, but only at a distance of ten miles from any dwelling. In Plymouth a fine of two shillings was imposed on any person found smoking on the Lord's Day, going to or from meeting, or within two miles of the meeting-house. Citizens were liable to a fine if they did not vote. At one time, in Massachusetts Bay, there was a law against erecting a dwelling in a new town more than half a mile from a meeting-house. Their Sabbath, which in Connecticut began at sunset on Saturday, was observed as a strict day of rest. Intolerance in religion was a fault of the age. Jesuits were not allowed in Massachusetts Bay, and the Quakers were maltreated. The Puritan leaders objected to the cross in the English flag, and on one occasion Endicott, when commanding at Salem, went so far as to cut it from his colours. The holidays of the English Church were their abhorrence, and even the eating of mince-pies on Christmas was denounced as wicked.

The style of living in New England was at first necessarily simple. Extravagance in dress was expressly forbidden, especially in the matter of "ribbands and great boots." The low houses of logs or boards, with their small, prison-like windows, thatched roofs, and clay-plastered chimneys, were not much like the present tasteful dwellings of New England. Inside, the most important apartment was the great kitchen and sitting-room, where the capacious fireplace, and irons and bellows, the crane, and the pot suspended from it, showed that the day of stoves was not yet. There would be found the high-backed settle, quite necessary to keep off the wind whistling through the crannies ; the mortar and pestle, with which the corn was ground before mills became common ; the spinning-wheel plied by the good mother as she found leisure ; and the trusty fire-lock hanging over the mantel, ever ready in case of an Indian foray.

The New England leaders were educated men, and as soon as it was practicable made provision for schools. Harvard College, established at Cambridge in 1637, was the earliest institution of the kind in the colonies. It was so called from the Rev. John Harvard, who left to it his library and half of his estate. At the same place was set up the first printing-press brought to the colonies.

RHODE ISLAND.

CHAPTER V.

It has already been related that when Roger Williams was banished from Massachusetts, he sought refuge with the Narragansett Indians. From them he purchased a tract of land, which he named Providence, "in memory of God's merciful providence to him in his distress." He was joined by many others, for he had proclaimed civil and religious freedom; and this was the beginning of the little State of Rhode Island (1636). In the following year William Coddington, and others who were likewise dissatisfied with the religious intolerance at Boston, bought from the Indians Rhode Island, for forty fathoms of white wampum (or white beads), worth about \$100.00. The Dutch called this island, from its peculiar reddish appearance, "Roodt Eylandt," signifying "red island," hence the English Rhode Island.

In 1639 a number of colonists removed to the south-eastern part of the little territory, where they laid the foundation of Newport, now one of the great fashionable society watering-places of the United States.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Two years after the landing of the Pilgrims (1622) a large tract beyond the Merrimac River was granted by the Council of Plymouth to Sir Ferdinand Gorges and Captain John Mason, two of its members, and to this they gave the name Laconia. Under their auspices emigrants were sent out, and settlements made where Portsmouth and Dover now stand by adventurers interested in the fisheries. Seven years afterwards (1629), the two proprietors dissolving co-partnership, Mason obtained a separate grant of the region lying between the Merrimac and Piscataqua and extending sixty miles into the interior. To this new province was given the name of New Hampshire, after the county in England in which Mason had lived. In 1680 the English king made New Hampshire a separate royal province, which was ruled by a governor appointed by the king and an assembly elected by the people. Gorges retained his right to the other portion of the original tract, and it received the name of Maine. In 1639 he obtained a royal charter, which secured him a grant of land between the Piscataqua and the Kennebee rivers.

Authors do not agree as to how Maine received its name. One writer says: "It was called the Mainland, to distinguish it

from the islands along the coast which were valuable for fishing purposes." Varney, in his history of the State, however, says that "the name was given in honour of the Queen Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I., whose patrimonial estate, as Princess of France, was the French province of Mayne." Maine was not one of the thirteen colonies which entered into the war for independence in 1775, the reason being that Maine was not a separate colony but a part of Massachusetts, Massachusetts claiming jurisdiction over a portion of the territory. In 1677 the British authorities decided that Massachusetts had no right to Maine, but in 1691 it was annexed by royal charter, and remained a part of Massachusetts until 1820, when Maine came into the Union as an independent State.

NEW YORK.

CHAPTER VI.

AN association for discovery, traffic and colonization was organized in 1608, under the name of "The Dutch East India Company," and Henry Hudson, an Englishman, who had previously made voyages to the new world, was taken into their employ with instructions to search for a north-east passage. Failing in this attempt, he pursued a westerly course, until on the 11th of September, 1609, fate led him to cast anchor in one of the finest harbours in the world, that of New York. He ascended the river which now bears his name about 150 miles, to a point above Albany, the present capital of the State, where the shallow waters convinced him that he was not on his way to the eastern seas, and he turned back. When the natives observed Hudson's little craft, the Half-Moon, approaching, they were struck with astonishment, and runners were sent to notify all of the surrounding tribes that the canoe of the Great Manitou had arrived. The Indians awaited the strangers, and on the southerly point of the island, now occupied by New York City, received them with every evidence of good will. Hudson landed with his crew, and ordered a quantity of rum to be brought. It is related that after drinking a draught himself, he offered the liquor to the chiefs, and with the usual result. Drinking of the "Fire-water," they became intoxicated, and from that time the spot was always called by the Indians, "Manhattan," or the "Place of drunkenness."

On returning to Holland, Hudson so praised the magnificent scenery, the woods abounding in game and the rivers abounding in fish, that the Dutch claimed the country, and named it "New Netherlands."

Other parties were now sent to trade with the Indians,

establish posts and build forts. One of these in 1614 was erected on the lower part of Manhattan Island. It may be mentioned that during this year a Dutch captain, named Adrian Block, circumnavigated Long Island, and was the first European navigator that sailed through the dangerous whirlpool of the east river, called Hell Gate.

“The Dutch West India Trading Company,” which was organized in 1621, the year after the landing of the Pilgrims, obtained a patent for the territory of New Netherlands, and it was claimed that the possession extended from the Connecticut River, on the north, to Virginia, on the south. The first regular settlement was made in 1623, at New Amsterdam, and this was the beginning of the great City of New York. In the following year they founded Fort Orange, afterwards Albany, the present capital of the State. Peter Minuit was sent out as the first Governor, and believing that the original owners of the soil should be paid for their land, in a conscientious and thrifty spirit he gave them sixty guilders, or twenty-five dollars, for their island of Manhattan.

During forty years, or until 1664, New Netherlands were ruled by but four Governors, and the last of them was Peter Stuyvesant. The population at this period was only about 10,000; the growth was slow; and as an inducement to increase it, every individual who succeeded in forming a settlement of fifty persons had a large tract of land granted to him fronting sixteen miles on any navigable river, and as wide as the occupants might need. These landholders were called patroons. Individual settlers were furnished with as many negroes as the company could supply, and thus slavery was introduced at an early day.

One of the chief troubles with the Dutch was an Indian war, brought about by the unwarranted massacre of a hundred or more of the men, women, and children of a neighbouring tribe. It lasted for nearly two years, 1643-45, and in the language of the historian Bancroft, “Villages were laid waste, the farmer murdered in his field, and his children swept into captivity. From the shores of New Jersey to the borders of Connecticut, not a bowery (or country-seat) was spared.”

Meanwhile, the English had set up a claim to the territory, and Charles II. granted it to his brother James, Duke of York. An armed vessel and troops thereupon appeared before New Amsterdam, and demanded that the fort and town should be surrendered to English authority, which was done without resistance in August, 1664. The name New Amsterdam now became New York, and this name was afterwards applied to the whole territory retained by the Duke, including the portion known as New Jersey. In 1673, the Dutch and English nations then being at war, a Dutch fleet came to New York, and compelled the town to surrender, but it remained in their possession only about fifteen months, when it was captured by the English, and was governed by them until the colony became independent.

The population at the beginning of the English rule in 1664 was 10,000; in 1776 it was over 180,000, the inhabitants consisting of English, Scotch, French, and Germans. In religion, the majority were Presbyterians and Independents. An important event in the history of the colony was the treaty made with the Indian tribes, known as the "Six Nations," and it was long and faithfully kept, and proved of great advantage to the English settlers. Professor Quackenboss gives the following description of the people at that time:—"The Dutch of the New World were a thrifty, honest, hospitable people, never in a hurry, not given to many words, fond of good cheer, and of smoking their pipes on the stoops of their neat and comfortable houses. Manhattan Island, in the olden time, was dotted with "boweries," or country seats. The town was at the lower extremity, a palisade having been run across the Island at what is now Wall-street, to keep off the Indians. The better class of buildings rejoiced in roofs of red and black tiles, and gables of bricks that had crossed the ocean. After a time, house servants—in some cases, negro slaves—became common. At a still later period, a fondness for finery was exhibited. The ladies were gay with jaunty jackets of cloth or silk, elaborate coloured skirts, and girdle-chains, to which, on Sunday, handsome Bibles or hymn-books were attached. The fine gentlemen wore knee-breeches, silver shoe-buckles, long velvet waistcoats, and coats set off with bright silver buttons. Under the second English Governor, the first mail was despatched from New York to Boston, the round trip taking a month."

NEW JERSEY.

CHAPTER VII.

It has already been stated that the territory of New Jersey formed part of New Netherlands, but in 1664, the same year in which Charles II. made the Duke of York proprietor of the province of New York, the Duke of York ceded it to two English noblemen—Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret—and it became a separate province. It received its name in compliment to the latter, who had been Governor of the little island of Jersey, England. Lord Berkeley sold his share of the territory to an English Quaker, who assigned it to William Penn and other Quakers or Friends. The territory was thereupon divided between the proprietors—Carteret taking the eastern and the Friends the western half—and these portions were respectively called East Jersey and West Jersey.

In 1682 William Penn and eleven of his brethren purchased the eastern portion, and thus New Jersey became the exclusive

property of the Friends. A famous Scotch Quaker, named Robert Barclay, was made Governor, and many persecuted Scotch Presbyterians emigrated there, besides thousands who represented various other religious denominations. In 1702 the Jerseys were united into one royal province, and placed under the same Governor as New York ; but, in response to the petitions of the people, the king, in 1738, appointed a separate governor, and New Jersey remained a royal province under this form of administration down to the time of independence. The population of the colony at the close of the colonial period was nearly 150,000.

PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE.

WILLIAM PENN, already spoken of in connection with the history of New Jersey, as early as 1681, obtained from Charles II. a large grant west of the Delaware river, in payment of £16,000 which had been due to his father by the English Government. To this territory the king gave the name of Pennsylvania, signifying "Penn's Forest Land." It was designed from the first to be an asylum for the English Quakers, and in the southern portion there were already settled about 3,000 people, principally Swedes, Finns, and Dutch.

Being brought up in wealth, Penn, in 1681, sent to his new possessions several ships with emigrants, and followed them in person during the ensuing year. Soon after his arrival he selected Philadelphia—meaning "Brotherly Love"—as the site of his proposed city. It prospered from the first, and at the end of the second year as many as 600 houses had been built. Penn's treatment of the Indians was in accordance with his Christian-like character. He sent them messages saying he looked upon them as his brethren, and would treat them as such; and under a large elm tree at what is called Kensington, near Philadelphia, he met the chiefs and warriors in council, and made with them a treaty of friendship that never was broken. It has been said that "not a drop of Quaker blood was ever shed by an Indian."



In 1684 the colony contained twenty settled townships and a

population of 7,000, with a legislature elected by the people, and was in a prosperous condition.

In 1682 Penn had obtained from the Duke of York a grant of territory comprised in the present State of Delaware, which was originally a part of the New Netherlands, but afterwards came within the province of New York. In 1684 Penn returned to England. During his absence dissensions arose and Delaware withdrew from her union with Pennsylvania. In order to remove all public grievances, he returned in 1699 and granted a new charter which gave the people much greater power. This remained in force until independence. He died in 1718. His large possessions were left to his three sons, by whom, through deputies, the Government was managed until the Revolution, when their claims were purchased by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the sum of 580,000 dols. The boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland caused much trouble for many years, but it was finally settled in 1761 by two surveyors who established what is known as "Mason and Dixon's Line." Newspapers were early established in Philadelphia, and Benjamin Franklin was the editor of one of them. The population in 1776 was 370,000.

MARYLAND.

CHAPTER VIII.

IN a similar manner that persecution led the Pilgrims to seek refuge in Massachusetts, the oppression of the English Catholics led to the colonization of Maryland. In 1632 Charles I. gave to a Roman Catholic nobleman (Lord Baltimore, after whom the City of Baltimore is named) a grant of lands on both sides of Chesapeake Bay, extending eastward from the Potomac River to the sea. In honour of the Queen Henrietta Maria, he called the territory Maryland. Under the direction of Leonard Calvert, brother of Lord Baltimore, the first settlement was made at a place called St. Mary's, in 1634. "The settlement," says Bancroft, "was made at an Indian town which the natives were preparing to abandon. The Indian women taught the wives of the newcomers to make bread of maize; the warriors of the tribe instructed the huntsmen how rich were the forests of America with game, and joined them in the chase." Laws were enacted which secured to all the right to worship God with entire freedom, and the population increased rapidly. Troubles, however, occurred from various causes. One William Clayborne, who, under a licence from Charles I. to trade with the Indians, had established trading-posts, refused to acknowledge the authority of Governor Calvert, and,

taking up arms against him, compelled the latter to seek safety in Virginia. Calvert returned the next year, however, at the head of a military force, and regained his possessions. Religious differences constituted another source of trouble. While Cromwell was a power in England, the Protestants controlled the Legislature, and passed a law disenfranchising Catholics. The consequence was a civil war in 1655, which kept society in a turmoil until 1660. In 1691 King William made Maryland a royal province, and it so remained for twenty years, when the fifth Lord of Baltimore had his claim as proprietor of the colony acknowledged, and Maryland, from that time until the Revolution, remained under a proprietary Government.

In 1699 the capital was transferred from St. Mary's to Annapolis, the present seat of the United States Naval Academy. The population in 1776 was 220,000. Tobacco was one of the staples, and long served as the currency.

NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHAPTER IX.

SIXTY years after Sir Walter Raleigh's unsuccessful attempts to settle on Roanoke Island elapsed before any other was made within the limits of this territory. About 1650, a party of Virginians removed southward, selecting a spot at the mouth of the Chowan River lying north of Albemarle Sound. They were Puritans, Quakers, Baptists, and others who refused to conform to the Church of England, which had been established by law in Virginia. They found a rich soil, a fine climate, and lived happily without any government.

In 1663 Charles II. gave a grant to Lord Clarendon and other English noblemen of all the territory between Virginia and Florida. It received the name of Carolina in honour of King Charles (Latin, *Carolus*).

The proprietors called the little settlement on the Chowan the Albemarle Colony, and gave it a liberal government. In 1665 a company from Barbadoes established a settlement near the mouth



Walter Raleigh

of Cape Fear River, and this was given the name of Clarendon Colony. It was situated near the present site of the City of Wilmington. Both these settlements were within the limits of North Carolina, but that name had not been given to the province.

In 1670 a colony was founded on the south side of the Ashley River, and called, in honour of one of the proprietors, Carteret Colony. This was the first settlement within the present limits of South Carolina. The English proprietors referred to engaged John Locke, the famous philosopher, to draw up a charter and scheme of government for the new province, which they thought would prove a great and populous empire. The constitution was accordingly prepared, and named the "Grand Model;" but with its "array of feudal lords it was wholly unfit for the free deer-hunters of Albe-marle, who would call no man master." Ten years later the City of Charleston was founded on the Ashley and Cooper Rivers, so named in honour of Lord Ashley Cooper, afterwards Earl of Shaftesbury. Large numbers of the Huguenots, driven from France by Louis XIV., settled in South Carolina about this time. North Carolina likewise received an excellent class of settlers, in 1777 a large company of French Protestants establishing themselves on the River Trent, while in 1710 there was an emigration of persecuted German Lutherans.

Early in the 18th century the settlers suffered much from Indian hostilities. In the north the Tuscaroras went on the war path, and in South Carolina another tribe, called the Yemasses, waged a fierce warfare, until they were driven southward. Dissensions arose between the people and the proprietors, the latter refusing to allow many of the privileges enjoyed by other colonies. Accordingly the proprietors agreed, in 1729, to sell their rights to the Crown, which being done, the King divided the northern from the southern settlement, and called them respectively North and South Carolina. Each remained a royal province, with a governor and legislature of its own, to the end of colonial times. A peculiarity of North Carolina is that its prosperity as a colony was due to the presence of large numbers of Scotch, French, German, and North of Ireland people, who constituted the bulk of its population.

The Colony of South Carolina likewise attracted many desirable inhabitants. There were Hollanders from New York, Huguenots from France, and people from England and Scotland, both Puritans and Cavaliers. Slaves were introduced at an early date, and, as the colony was from the first a planting colony, slavery had a rapid growth. The culture of rice began in 1694. A captain of a ship from Madagascar presenting a bag of seed rice to the Governor, it was divided among his friends, and, being planted, soon became a main staple of South Carolina. As the southern border of South Carolina touched the Spanish possessions of Florida a number of collisions occurred, and in 1702, a war then existing between England and Spain, Governor Moore, of the province, led an expedition against St. Augustine. From 1729 to the end of colonial

times South Carolina was ruled by a Governor appointed by the King, and an Assembly elected by the people. It was a period of great prosperity. Charleston became an important commercial city, the principal staples being indigo, rice, tar, and bearskins. So many negroes were brought there that in 1734 they outnumbered the whites as five to one. The rice planters formed a wealthy and cultivated class, and it early became a custom to send their sons to England to be educated, and these, on reaching maturity, represented a chivalry and intellectuality that had no little influence in the subsequent struggle with the mother country.

Georgia.—George II. of England, in 1732, granted the territory lying between the Savannah and Altamaha rivers to General Ogelthorpe, a soldier and member of Parliament, noted both for his benevolence and his exploits in some of the European wars. At that time, in England, debtors were imprisoned and treated harshly, and a company of gentlemen proposed to create a refuge for such persons, as well as for others who were poor and distressed or persecuted. The trustees of the colony were chosen from the most virtuous and charitable of England, and the province was called Georgia in honour of the King. The first company sent out consisted of 120 poor debtors and bankrupt tradesmen with their families, and in 1733 they commenced a settlement on the present site of the City of Savannah. A treaty of friendship was made with the Indians, and thus was founded the Colony of Georgia. The increase of the population was rapid, the emigrants consisting of Moravians who fled from Austria, Scotch Highlanders, Swiss, and Germans. Among the early emigrants were two young clergymen, John and Charles Wesley, founders in America of the denomination of Methodists. The trustees prohibited the use of rum, and declared slavery unlawful, and owing to the nearness of Georgia to the hostile Spaniards in Florida the colony languished. During the war between England and Spain, and the hostilities which ensued between the rival colonies, Oglethorpe successfully defended the settlers, and Georgia remained unharmed. The Indians proved to be warm allies of the colonists. On one occasion a chief addressed the governor, and, presenting a buffalo skin painted on the inside with the head and feathers of an eagle, he said: "We have brought you a little present. The feathers of the eagle are soft, signifying love; the skin is warm, the emblem of protection; therefore love and protect our little families." In 1752 the trustees of Georgia surrendered the charter to the king, and thenceforth it became a royal province. The prohibitions before referred to were now removed, and from that time Georgia advanced rapidly in population and wealth.

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FRENCH AND INDIAN WARS.

PART II.—CHAPTER X.

IN addition to the conflicts between the natives and the colonists already recorded, there were four great wars with the French and Indians that had an important bearing upon the development of the country. These are: 1. The war of 1689, called "King William's War;" 2. The war of 1702, called "Queen Anne's War;" 3. The war of 1745, called "King George's War;" and 4. The war of 1754, called "The French and Indian War." The last was the most important. While the English colonies were growing, the French were gradually pushing their possessions in the north and west. They had established missions and forts along the chain of the great lakes, penetrated the Mississippi valley, and finally claimed the vast territory from the source of the Mississippi to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico. With two such nations standing as rivals on American soil, it was only a question of time when the struggle for supremacy should come.

La Salle, a bold adventurer, following in the footsteps of the Jesuit missionaries, descended the Mississippi from the mouth of the Illinois river to the Gulf of Mexico, and taking possession of the country he named it "Louisiana," in honour of Louis XIV., the King of France. A year or two afterwards, La Salle brought a company of people from France, and endeavoured to establish a colony at the mouth of the Mississippi, but as the ship was unable to find the mouth of the river, the party were landed in Texas, where they built a fort. After enduring fearful hardships in this wild country, the attempt at settlement proved a complete failure, and La Salle was assassinated.

The war in Europe between England and France naturally extended to the American colonies. It was begun by the eastern Indians, who were allies of the French. It continued until 1697, and during its progress both French and savages invaded many of the English settlements in New York and New England, and perpetrated the most shocking barbarities. When peace was made it was agreed that each side was to have the same territory as before the war. An incident connected with this savage conflict illustrates the perils of the women and children, and also the courage with which they were often called upon to encounter disaster. Mrs. Hannah Dustin was confined to a sick bed in her home, near Haverhill, Mass., when the town was attacked by Indians. Her husband, at work in a neighbouring field, kept off the savages with his gun while seven of his children made their escape. He arrived too late, however, to defend his wife. The savages burned the house, dashed the new-born babe against a tree, and dragged the mother with other captives through the wilderness, until, after some days of journeying, they reached an island in the Merrimac River.

Here, learning that she was to be taken many miles further, she resolved to make an effort to regain her freedom. A boy was her fellow-captive. Waking him and her nurse one night, she confided her intention to them, and told them what to do; then, stealthily seizing a tomahawk, slew all the Indians but two of the children. Finding a canoe, the two women and boy descended the Merrimac to Haverhill, and were soon safe among friends who had mourned them as lost. A statue of the heroic woman is reared upon the spot to commemorate this daring act.

Scarcely five years elapsed after the preceding war when peace was disturbed by a war between England on the one side and France and Spain on the other. New England again was the principal sufferer, and her frontier settlements were laid waste. The colonists now determined to retaliate by striking a blow on French soil. Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island fitted out an expedition, and in 1710 captured the territory that is now known by the name of Nova Scotia. When the war ended in 1713 this was the only gain to England.

French progress in settlement was stopped by King William's war, but afterwards the efforts to colonise Louisiana was renewed. In 1699 a Canadian carried a colony from France to Biloxi, the first European settlement within the present State of Mississippi. Most of these were subsequently moved to Mobile, the first settlement within the present State of Alabama, and Mobile was made the capital of Louisiana. In 1718 Bienville founded the City of New Orleans, but French progress in the Mississippi Valley was slow, the population in 1750 being only 7,500. At this time the French had control of all the water routes leading from the great lakes to the Valley of the Mississippi, and had established more than sixty military stations between Lake Ontario and New Orleans. All this progress, however, was interrupted by King George's war. The chief event of this conflict was the capture of Louisburg, a stronghold of importance to the French, because it guarded the entrance to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Peace was established by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, but it was agreed that both sides should restore the places taken, and accordingly Louisburg was given back to its original owners.

The preceding wars had grown out of disputes in Europe, but that which followed in 1754, and was greater than the others, grew out of the question whether the French or the English should be masters of the American continent. The progress of the French in the North-west and in the valley of the Mississippi has been seen. They were intent on the formation of a great Empire in the magnificent territory watered by the St. Lawrence, the Great Lakes, and the Mississippi River. All this was claimed by right of discovery and settlement. Their wish was to confine the English to the belt of land along the Atlantic coast, while they were to hold all west of the Alleghanies and control the rich Indian traffic. In Marshall's "Life of Washington," the author says:—

“The settlements of the French, stretching from north to south, necessarily interfered with those of the English stretching from east to west. Their plan if executed would have completely environed the English. Canada and Louisiana united, would, as has been aptly said, have formed a bow, of which the English colonies would have formed the string. The delightful region between the summit of the Alleghany Mountains and the Mississippi, was the object for which these two powerful nations contended; and it now became apparent that the sword alone could decide the contest.”

A grant made by the English Crown, in 1749, of 500,000 acres on the Ohio, for the purpose of planting settlers beyond the Alleghanies and trading with the Western tribes, brought matters to a crisis. The Ohio Company soon had surveyors at work on their lands, but not before the French, pushing down from their strong post of Fresque Isle on Lake Erie, established forts in the north-west of Pennsylvania. The next movement on the part of the French was to break up an English post in what is now Western Ohio, and to carry off its occupants as prisoners. Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, saw the storm coming, and prepared to avert it. He determined to send a “person of distinction” to demand an explanation of the French. The ambassador selected was Major George Washington, a young Virginian, twenty-one years old, who afterwards became the first President of the United States. Washington was born on the banks of the Potomac, in Westmoreland County, Virginia, February 22, 1732. As a lad he was distinguished for his truthfulness, manly spirit, and energy. He had made himself a good surveyor at sixteen. At nineteen he was made adjutant of one of the Virginia militia districts with the rank of major. Even then he was looked upon as a young man of uncommon promise. As Governor Dinwiddie sent him on the mission referred to he said, with a broad Scotch accent, “Ye’re a braw lad, an’ gin ye play your cards weel ye shall hae nae cause to rue your bargain.”

The “braw lad” started from Williamsburg, October 31, 1753, on his journey of five hundred miles, much of it through a wilderness full of perils. While on his way he had a conference with the Indians, already thoroughly alarmed, inasmuch as, between their “fathers the French” and their “brothers the English,” they found themselves likely to be left without land enough to raise a wigwam on. He succeeded in obtaining from them new promises of friendship, and, accompanied by three of their chiefs, struggled on through the storms of early winter to the French forts.

The French commandant received Washington courteously, but declared that he must obey his orders from the Governor General of Canada. At the same time, the other officers made no secret of their intention, as soon as spring opened, to sweep the English from the whole Ohio valley. Washington completed his mission in safety, but the reply was not satisfactory. Governor Dinwiddie

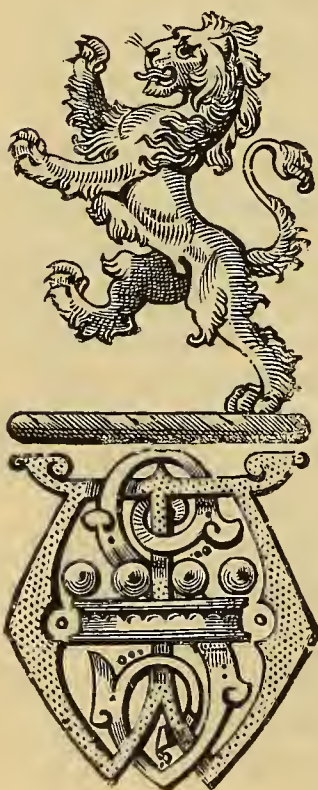
immediately sent a party to construct a fort at the junction of the Monongahela rivers where Pittsburg now stands. In the following spring a regiment was sent into the disputed territory, with Washington second in command. While the troops were on the march, news came that the French had driven off the builders of the fort, and had themselves completed the work. They called it Fort du Quesne. Washington hastened forward, met a body of the French at a place called Great Meadows, made an attack, and beat them. It was the first blood shed in the war. A great struggle was now at hand.

It is unnecessary to trace in detail the events that followed. Suffice it to say, that after a series of brilliant victories, the contest for the possession of America ended triumphantly for the English in 1760; but elsewhere the French and English continued the war until 1763, when, by the Treaty of Paris, peace was declared. The result was that France gave up to England all of her American possessions east of the Mississippi except the island and city of New Orleans. At the same time, France gave up to Spain all the country west of the Mississippi, while Spain ceded to England Florida, in exchange for Havana, which had been captured when Spain rushed madly into hostilities as an ally of France.

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THE CONSTITUTIONAL PERIOD.

PART III.—CHAPTER XI.

It has been well said that “the attachment of the American Colonies to the ‘Mother Country’ was never stronger than at the close of the French War. The Colonists were proud of being descended from British ancestors, and gloried in sharing the rights of subjects of England. The trials and triumphs of the French wars made Colonists and Englishmen feel more than ever like brothers.” Still, the Colonists had some grievances. They had suffered from bad Royal governors, and became jealous of arbitrary power. Obnoxious trade monopoly and navigation laws, which bore heavily on the industry, commerce and manufactures of the colonies, likewise created dissatisfaction. They insisted that taxation without representation was an infringement on the rights of freemen; that the power to tax them should be vested in their own colonial assemblies; or, that if Parliament were to exercise it, they should be represented in Parliament. War ensued, and for eight years men of the same race, many of them knitted together by ties of blood, struggled for the mastery. It is not the purpose of this brief history, however, to describe the differences which, beginning in 1765, only ended when Great Britain, in 1783, acknowledged the independence of the United States—but rather to show the successive steps that led to the founding and growth of that great empire from which has flowed to all mankind a wealth of blessings.

When the American Revolution ended, what had been the thirteen original colonies, now states, all lay along the comparatively narrow strip of territory upon the Atlantic coast. The result of the war was to secure that vaster domain which, reaching westward, now terminates on the shores of the Pacific, and which, from time to time, has been divided and subdivided, until now, under one flag, there is a country which embraces thirty-eight states, ten territories, besides the district of Columbia, in which is situated the national capital; an area of 3,557,009 square miles, and a population of not less than 55,000,000. It is in this country, with its marvellous growth and wonderful resources, its achievements in the arts, sciences, and manufactures, its agricultural and industrial developments, that we of the present age are more interested, than in those things which have passed away.

And why not? With a land rich in precious metals, richer still in its useful minerals; with a race on which has been and is still being grafted the influence of every other race that can contribute to the improvement or comfort of men; with the triumphs of its genius everywhere apparent, whether it be in printing presses, telephones, safes, sewing machines, fire-engines, lifeboats, railways, reapers, or the thousands of implements whereby time and labour are economised, and the world made happier—why not be interested in such mighty progress, and proudly rehearse the wonderful story?

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Dr. C. R. HUXLEY, M.R.C.S. Eng., writes Jan. 12, 1887:—

"As a stimulant and high-class restorative, I consider your preparation unsurpassed. That it is a valuable purifier of the blood I am assured."

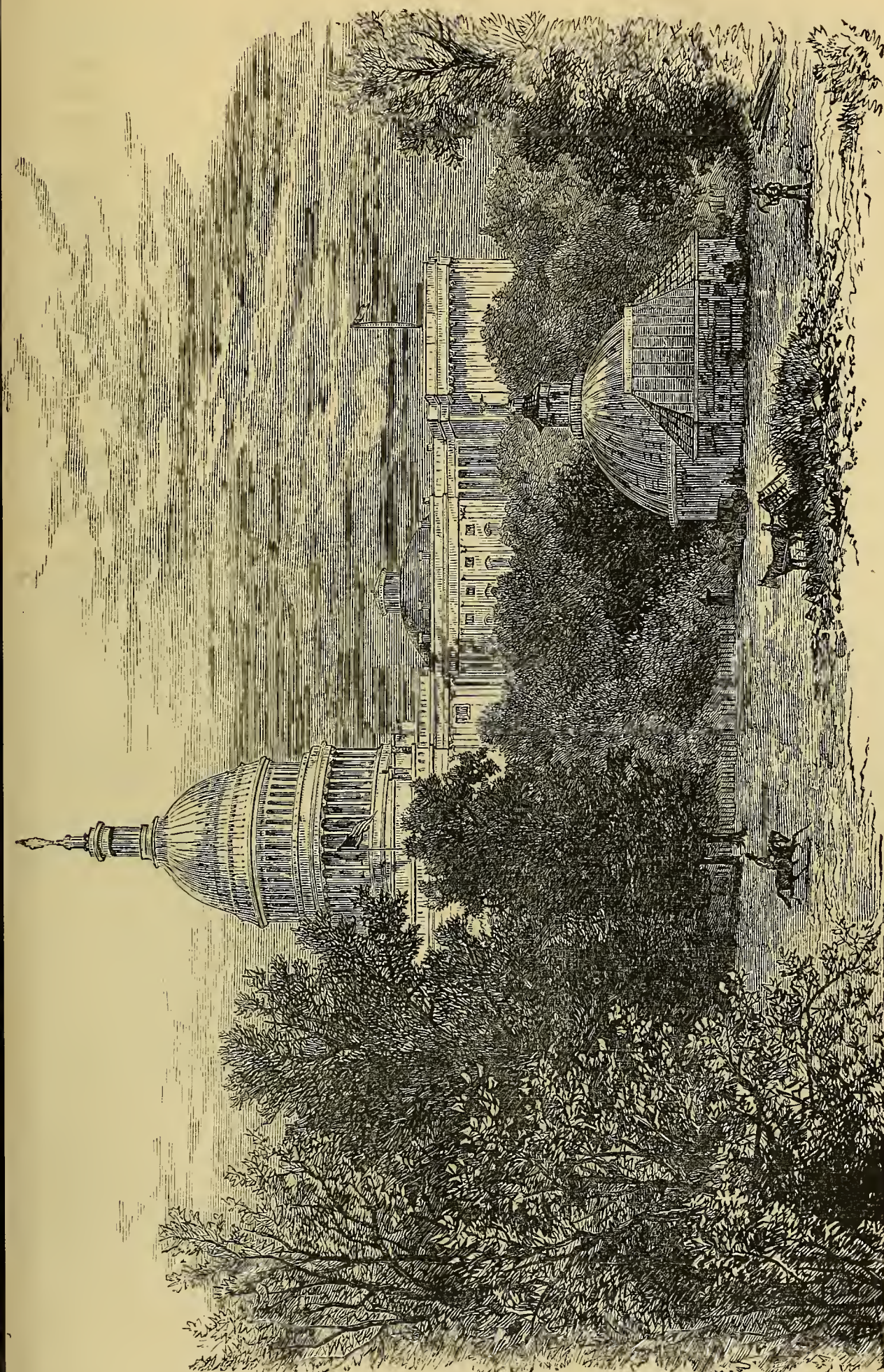
Mr. HUGH KELLY, Registered Chemist, Kingston Apothecaries' Hall, Gloucester Street, Glasgow, June 28, 1883, writes:—

"I have been selling a good many of your famed Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla. People say it is purer and more effectual than any other."

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CAPITOL OF THE UNITED STATES AT WASHINGTON

THE UNITED STATES.

CHAPTER XII.

BEFORE considering the United States in detail, it is necessary to understand its physical and political characteristics.

Occupying a central and the most valuable portion of North America, extending from Canada, on the north, to the Gulf of Mexico, on the south, it has a variety of climates most favourable for the development of fertility in the soil. Its greatest length across the continent is about 2,800 miles; its width, 1,800 miles. It is nearly as large as the whole of Europe. Spacious harbours are on the coast; numerous rivers open markets to the interior; thousands of lesser streams supply abundant water power for manufacturing purposes, and the earth contains immeasurable treasures of gold, silver, coal and iron.

For educational purposes, common schools are maintained at the public expense, and there are 550 or more colleges, 200 of which are for women. Freedom of worship is secured to all.

The General or Federal Government has three departments—the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial. The Legislative Department, or Congress, is composed of two bodies or houses—the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Executive function is vested in a President, who is elected by the people for a term of four years. The Judicial function is vested in a Supreme Court, consisting of a chief justice and eight associate judges. These are appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate. In other words, one is the law-making power; the other the law-enforcing power; and the third the law-interpreting power. The State Governments are like the General Government in form. They are generally divided into counties, and the counties into townships. The Executive power is vested in a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, a Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney-General, and a Superintendent of Schools, all of whom are generally elected by the people. The territories are under the control of the General Government. The Governor and Judges are appointed by the President, but the Legislature is elected by the people. The laws are subject to the revision of Congress.

Agriculture is the leading branch of industry in the United States, and employs probably one-half of the inhabitants who “work for a living.” The crops are enormous, and corn in its abundance is frequently burned as fuel. Nearly two thousand millions of bushels are produced in a year. It is fed to cattle, horses, and hogs, and used in the distillation of whisky. It is the food originally used by the Indians, and American housewives are adepts in the art of preparing it in various forms. Wheat is the

second grain crop in value and the first in importance as an export. The wheat farms of the west contain many thousands of acres, and one of the most attractive sights imaginable is the operation of the reaping-machines as they move rapidly over the ground with three horses abreast, cutting, measuring the size of the sheaf, binding it with human-like precision, and, at regular intervals, tossing it to the ground. These machines will cut about fifteen acres a-day. The accompanying engraving (for which, with other handsome specimens of the art in this volume, the publishers are indebted to Messrs. Appleton and Co., of New York) illustrates a harvesting scene on one of the western prairies. Of oats, barley, rye and buckwheat the supply largely exceeds the home demand. Cotton and rice are raised in the south, and sugar-cane has its principal home in Louisiana.



HARVESTING WHEAT IN THE WEST.

Manufacturing is carried on to a large extent in New England, New York, and Pennsylvania, and since the late war, is rapidly extending in the south. It would be impossible to mention the inventions that have been made by ingenious Americans to take the place of ordinary handiwork; for even the catalogue of those which are represented by their models in the Patent Office, would fill a score of volumes. Great Britain absorbs the largest portion of American exports, and the remainder are marketed in Germany, France, and Belgium. On the other hand, the United States draws

on Great Britain for cotton and woollen goods ; on France for silks ; on China for tea ; on South America for hides ; on the West Indies for sugar ; on Brazil for coffee, and on England for tin in plates. The inter-state commerce of the country is very large, embracing everything from the cotton of the south to the lumber of the north, and the pork and beef of the west. The Great Lakes are the intermediary of an extensive commerce with Canada and the States east and west, while the Mississippi River is a great artery running from north to south, up and down which are annually conveyed millions of tons of the products of the respective regions. Of railroads, there are in round numbers about 150,000 miles in operation. No mere grouping of facts, however, can give one an idea of the restless enterprise that morning, noon and night is piling up the wealth of this favoured country.

THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE thirty-eight states of the Union are geographically arranged in groups, to wit:—The New England States, Middle States, Southern States, South-Western States, Central States, Western States, and Pacific States.

New England consists of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. The leading pursuits are manufactures and commerce ; but agriculture, lumbering, and the fisheries are extensively carried on in different sections. Not enough grain, however, is grown to supply the wants of the people, although great attention is given to the cultivation of fruits and vegetables. Manufacturing is facilitated by abundant water-power, and there is scarcely any article, from a steam-engine to a pin, that is not made by the ingenious New Englanders. The sewing-machine was invented by Elias Howe, of Massachusetts, in 1846, and it has cheapened the manufacture of everything that is worn. The process of vulcanising india-rubber was discovered, about the same time, by Charles Goodyear, of Massachusetts, and since then it has been turned to account in the fabrication of an immense number of useful articles. Among the thousand products of New England workmanship may be mentioned paper, pianos, and pins ; combs, carriages, and clocks ; buttons, buckles, and buckets ; watches, wire, and wooden ware ; rifles, revolvers, and ribbons ; screws, soap, and silver ware ; German-silver ware and Britannia ware ; locks and jewellery ; hooks and eyes ; together with innumerable other small articles known as “ Yankee notions.” It has been said that Massachusetts exports none of her natural productions except her rocks and her ice. Yet the granite of



MAKING MAPLE SUGAR.

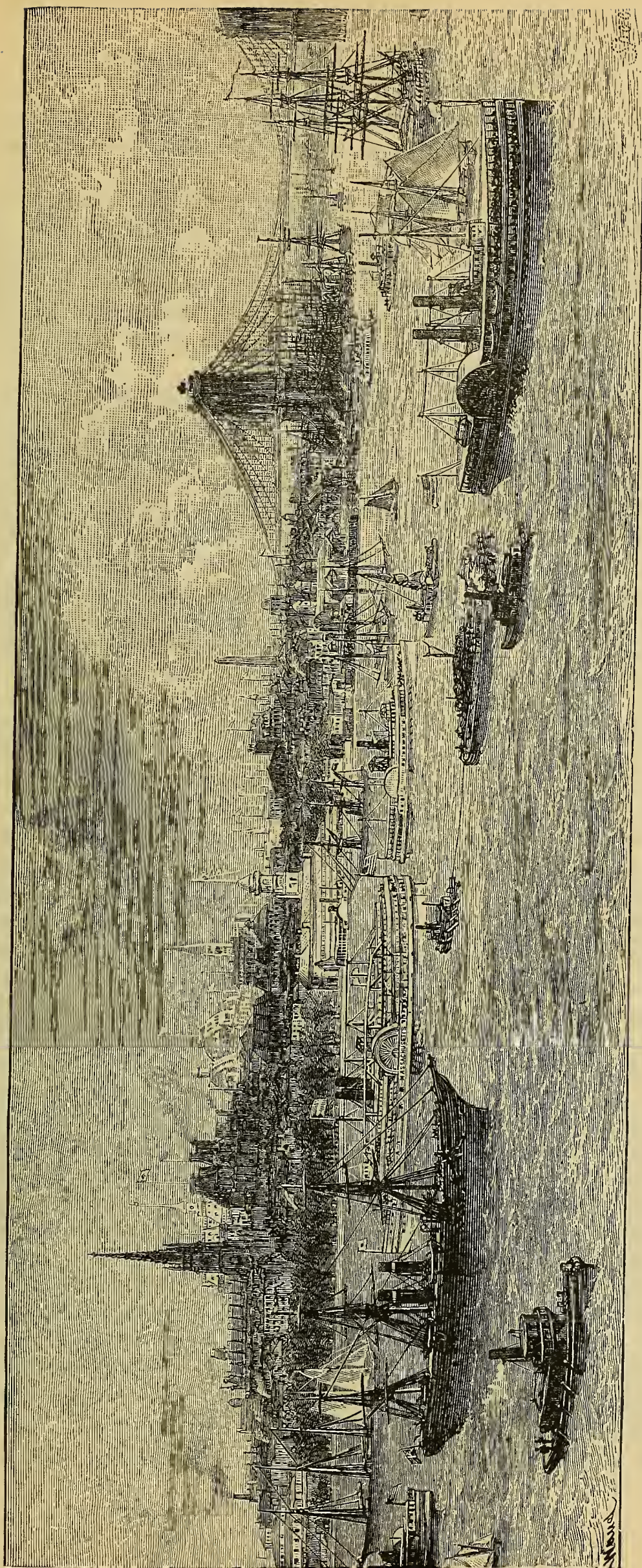
Massachusetts and New Hampshire, the marbles of Vermont, and the brownstone of Connecticut, are important exports. Vermont has a peculiar gift of nature in the maple sugar—a tree that yields a sap that is boiled into sugar, or turned into molasses, and is a favourite sweet all over the country.

Maine is noted for its extensive lumber manufactures, its shipbuilding (in which it ranks as the first State in the Union), and its fisheries. The chief city is Portland.

New Hampshire is sometimes called “the Switzerland of America,” on account of the grandeur of its White Mountain scenery. It is both a farming and manufacturing State. A United States navy-yard is now on the site where the first settlers landed in 1622.

Massachusetts ranks as the first State in manufactures and the fisheries, and next to New York in commerce. It is noted for its many large cities, all of which are the outgrowth of its varied industries, and for the culture of its people. The capital is Boston, and the business and literary metropolis of New England. It is also famous for the beauty of its suburbs, and the spirit of enterprise that has rescued a bleak and forbidding territory from its original condition of wildness and made it “blossom like a rose.” Lowell, Lawrence, and Fall River are noted for their cotton factories, and Lynn is famous for the manufacture of ladies’ shoes. Springfield contains the principal arsenal of the United States.

Rhode Island is the smallest, but one of the most thickly-settled and prosperous States in the Union. Its factories for the



LOWER PART OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK (FROM THE BAY).
[On the left is Castle Garden, the landing place for emigrants; next are the Battery Park, the U. S. Barge Office, and the Staten Island and Brooklyn Ferry Houses. The East River Bridge is seen on the right.]

manufacture of cotton and wool are among the largest in the country. Hardware, jewellery, and plated ware are also among its numerous products.

Connecticut, or as it is sometimes called, "The land of steady habits," has beautiful scenery varied by hill and dale. The river from which the state derives its name, runs from north to south, and the supply of water power is such as to keep thousands of looms, and other kinds of mechanism, busy in the miscellaneous work which characterises the products of this state. These products are exported to every part of the world.

The Middle States.—The Middle States are New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland. By reason of central position and abundant water power, manufacturing is greatly facilitated, and a vast foreign and domestic trade exists.

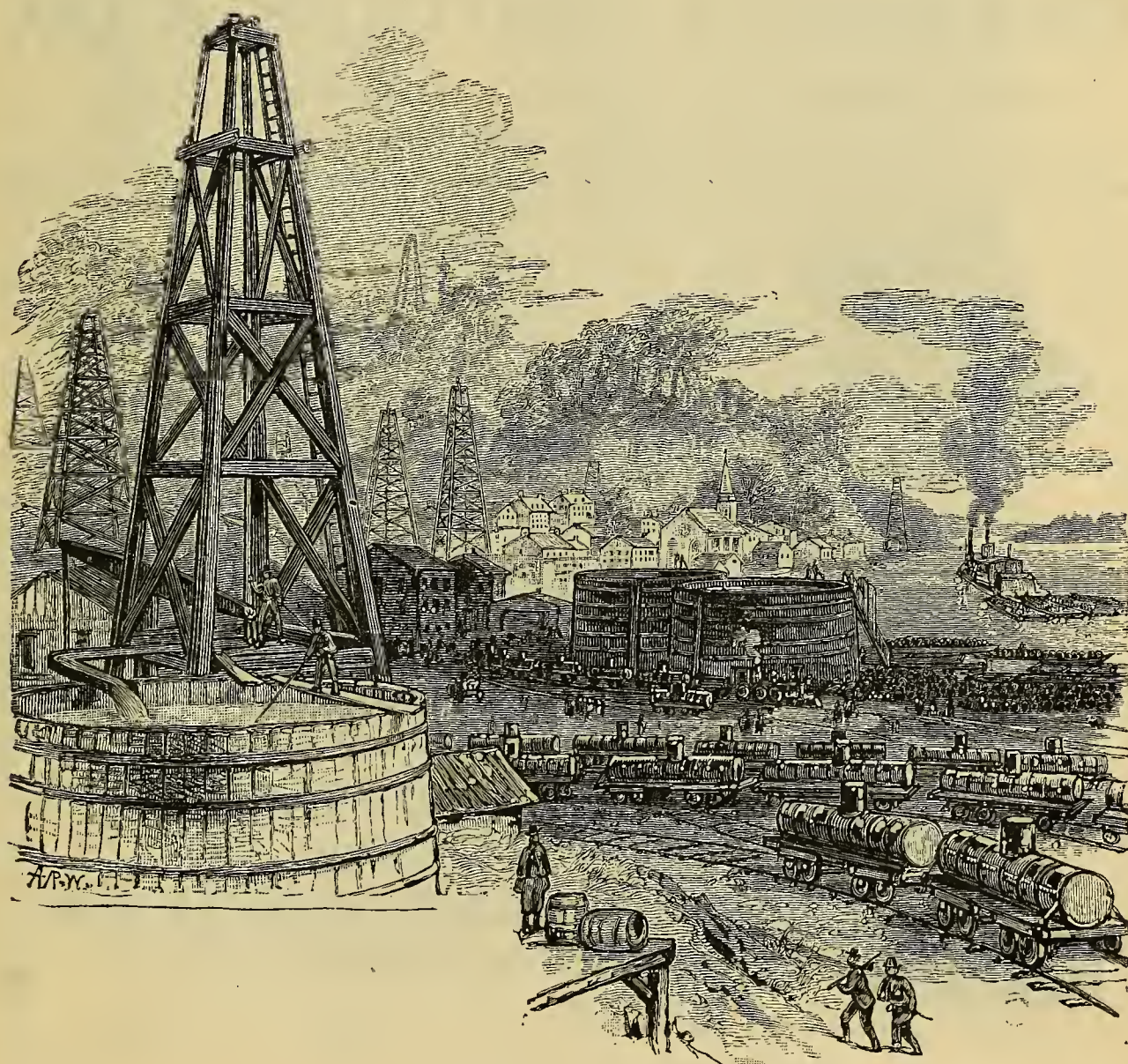
New York is the foremost of the States, having more than one-tenth of the population and one-seventh of the wealth of the United States. In the value of its manufactures it takes the lead. Mining and quarrying are carried on to a considerable extent. The fisheries of the state are also of large importance, especially the shad fisheries on the Hudson. It is famous for the diversity of its scenery, its mountains, lakes, islands, and summer resorts. No state in the union affords such varied opportunities for the enjoyment of Nature in her manifold shapes as this. The great forests of the Adirondacks are the resort of lovers of game; Niagara Falls is the grandest cataract in the world; Hudson River is never forgotten by the tourist who has once marvelled at its wondrous beauty; the shores of Lake George and its waters, studded with nearly two hundred islands, are rich in Indian legends, and are the *loccale* of some of the charming novels of the famous American novelist, Fenimore Cooper; while the many cities and towns, all alive with enterprise, are the homes of that refinement which walks hand in hand with education.

The great Erie Canal connects Lake Erie with the head of navigation on the Hudson, and thus is opened a continuous route from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic Ocean. The railway system of the state is like a cobweb in its ramifications, and the passenger may start from the point where in colonial times Henry Hudson gave the first drink of "fire-water" to the Indians, and, taking a palace car, travel as luxuriously as a prince across the continent to the shores of the Pacific. In brief, New York State, with its public institutions, colleges, schools, manufactories, agriculture, commerce, internal improvements, and government, represents the acme of modern civilisation.

It is its great metropolis, however, the financial emporium of the New World, second in importance only to London, that excites the astonishment of the stranger. Steam ferries, the great suspension bridge (see engraving), telegraphic and telephonic lines, elevated railroads, pneumatic tubes and kindred appliances bring the suburbs to the centre of this pulsating heart, and

thousands are thus enabled to make the city their workshop and the country their bedroom. The commercial advantages consist in its highways of trade, its magnificent harbour, and a water front twenty-five miles in extent. More than one-half of the trade of the Union is carried on at this port, and the commercial transactions are measured by hundreds of millions of dollars. Its productions cover almost the entire field of human art and industry. In the number and magnificence of its public and private buildings, its libraries, colleges, academies of art and literature, its public squares and parks—one of the latter, the Central Park, being the handsomest in America, if not in the world—one sees a display of wealth that seems to be almost prodigal; but it is a prodigality tempered by wisdom, and illustrates the manifest destiny of the people.

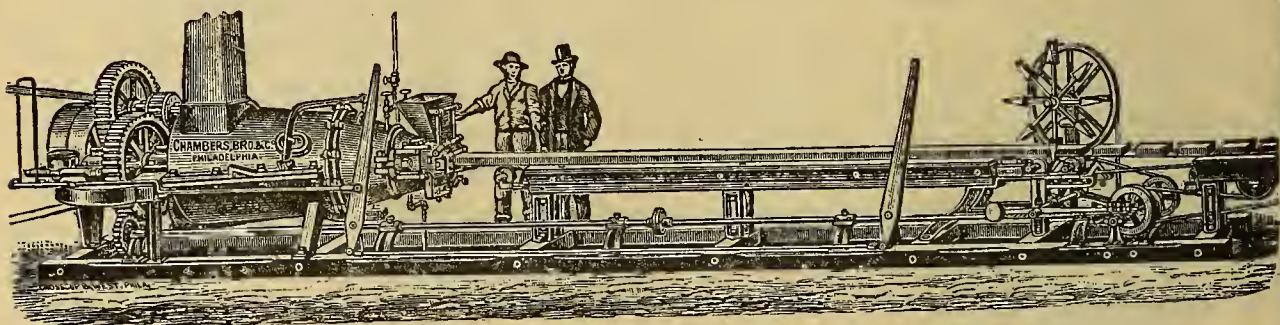
Brooklyn, which has been styled the “city of churches,” is practically the twin of New York, and exhibits many of the features described above. In population it ranks as the third city in the United States.



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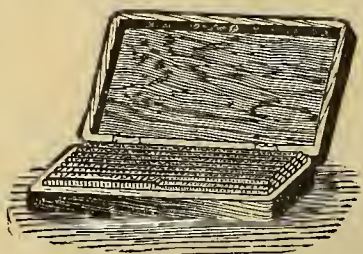


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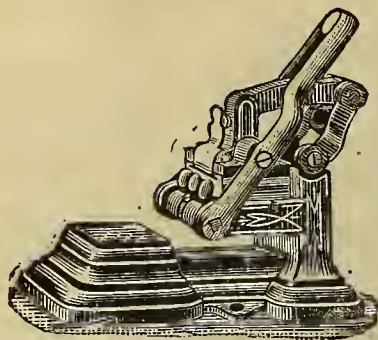
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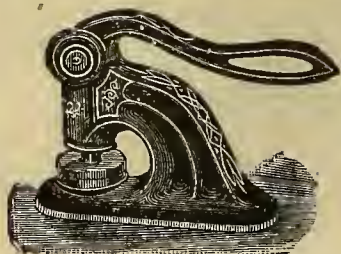
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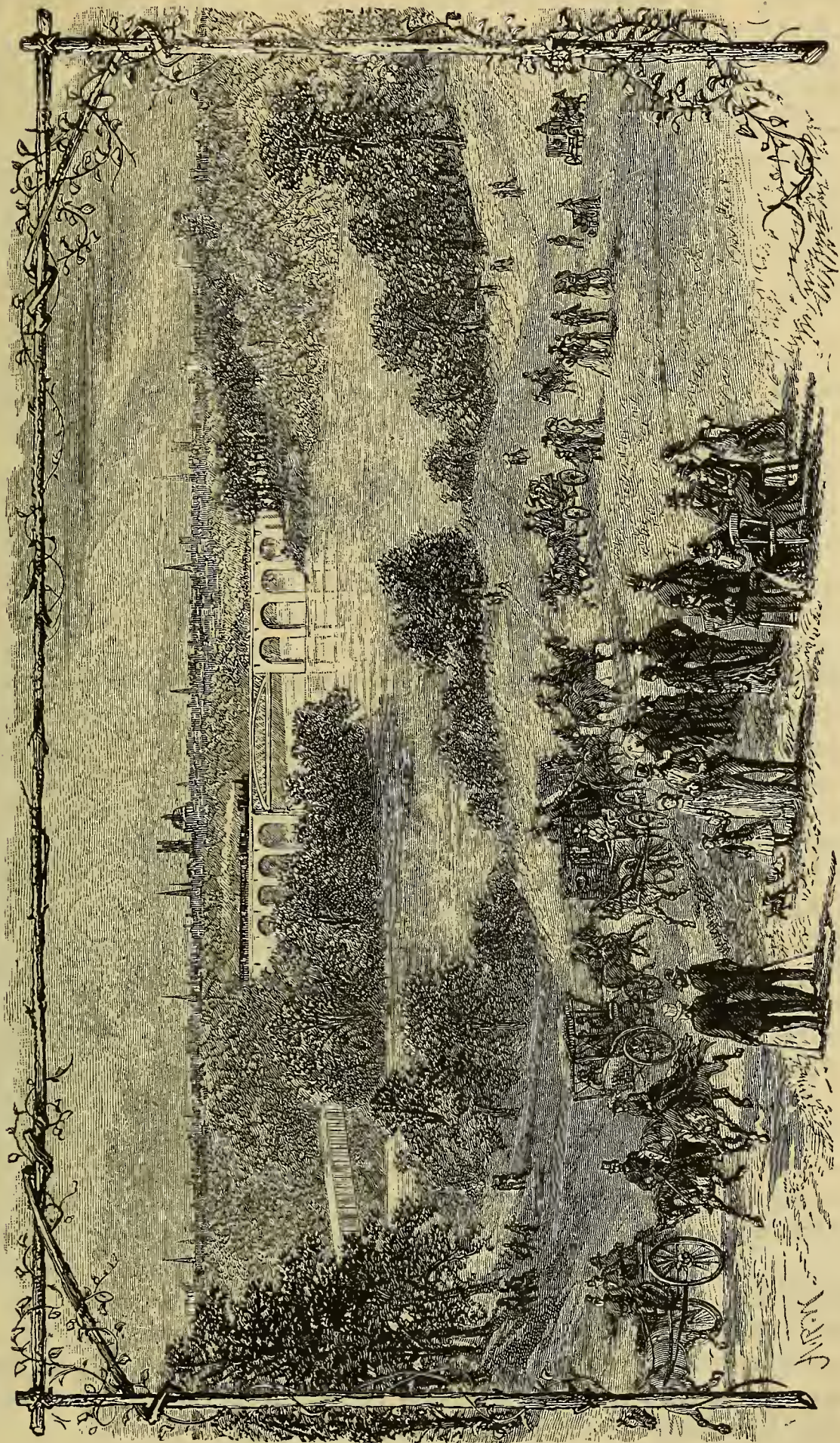


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PHILADELPHIA FROM FAIRMOUNT PARK.

The capital, Albany, was settled by the Dutch, and it contains a population proud of the sturdy ancestry from which they descended. To describe the score of other cities and towns of importance would require a volume.

New Jersey being on the route between the metropolis of the New World and the Southern States, is a busy highway of trade and travel. It is principally engaged in raising vegetables for the markets of New York City and Philadelphia; but in the northern part of the State are many large manufacturing cities. Iron and zinc are extensively mined. Trenton, the capital, produces more crockery than any other city in America. Newark, the largest city in the State, is noted for its manufactures of jewellery, saddlery, hats, carriages, etc. Jersey City is a great railroad centre, and a tunnel under the Hudson River is in course of construction to connect it with New York. Paterson contains extensive locomotive works, and in the production of silk goods is the foremost city in the United States.

Pennsylvania is the greatest mining State in the Union, and is a rival of New York in agriculture, manufactures, and commerce. Its anthracite beds are the most extensive in the world, and large quantities of petroleum are also obtained. Petroleum wells are shown in the engraving. They are bored with the aid of drills and derricks. It will be observed in the foreground that a steam-pump is at work drawing off the oil into an adjacent tank, from which it will be carried in pipes to other tanks conveniently situated for its shipment by boat or rail. It is conveyed to refineries in tank-barges or in tank-cars of the peculiar fireproof construction shown in the picture, and also through underground iron pipes. From these oil regions a pipe line, sixty-five miles long, conveys crude petroleum to Buffalo, where it is refined. It is also carried to New Jersey, at the ocean front, where it becomes, under the manipulation of expert chemists, paraffin candles, chewing gum, sewing-machine or lubricating oil, and is made to take a great variety of profitable shapes. Pennsylvania furnishes about half the iron used in the country, and its railroads are known as models throughout the commercial world.

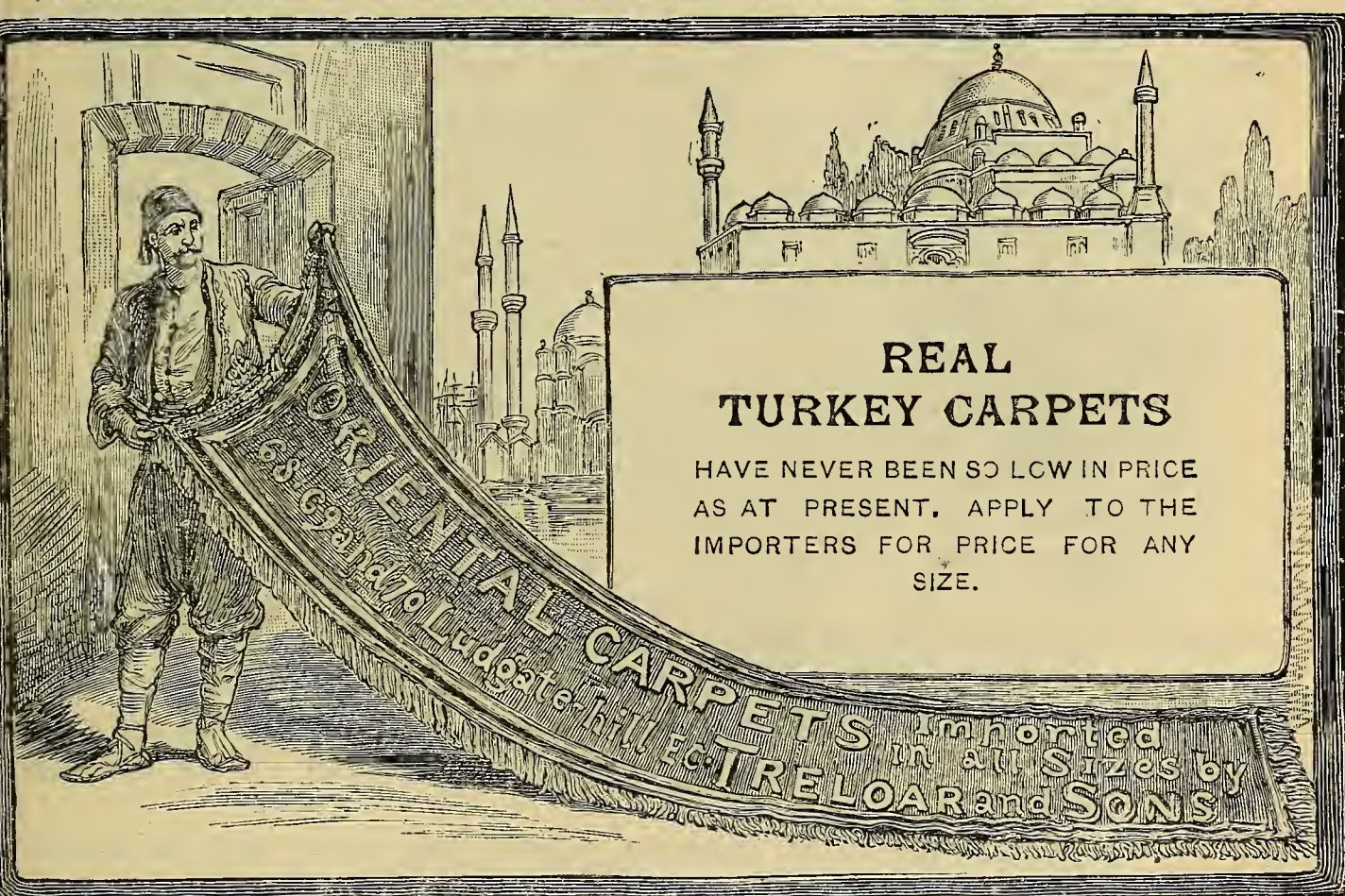
Philadelphia is the second city of the United States in population and the first in area, containing 129 square miles. It will be remembered that William Penn selected the site of this city, and in laying it out he caused provision to be made for streets that should run at right angles to each other, for houses with plenty of breathing space around them, and for parks in which the public might enjoy recreation after the labours of the day. These characteristics are still observed, and the city is, therefore, one of the most beautiful in the country. Fairmount Park (2,740 acres) is one of its chief ornaments, and a partial view of the great resort is shown in the accompanying view.

Pittsburgh, now the second city in the State, was the site of the Fort du Quesne, mentioned in the history of the French and

Indian war. Being captured by the English the name was changed to Fort Pitt, in honour of the great English statesman. It has the largest iron and glass works in the country. Many of its establishments use natural gas for manufacturing purposes, as a substitute for coal, and the time may not be far distant when other cities within a radius of two or three hundred miles will be supplied with this obedient heating and illuminating agent.

Delaware is a fruit-growing State. Indian corn, wheat, and oats are the chief grain products. Bog-iron ore and shell marl—the latter good for fertilising purposes—abound in the regions along the coast. Wilmington, the only large city in the State, builds iron steamships, and manufactures railroad cars, carriages, paper, and gunpowder.

Maryland is an agricultural State, and exports wheat, flour, and tobacco. In the mountainous western region are rich mines of coal. Baltimore, named after Lord Baltimore, who founded the colony, is the chief city, and ranks as the third seaport of the United States. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, one of the most important in the country, connects it with the Valley of the Mississippi. Annapolis, the capital, is the seat of the United States Naval Academy.



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THE SOUTHERN STATES.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE Southern States are Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas. The average size of this group is greater than that of either of the groups already mentioned. The population, however, is less dense. South Carolina, the smallest Southern State, is nearly the size of Maine, the largest of the New England States, and one of its counties is larger than the State of Rhode Island. Yet the latter is represented by Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States, and has a voice equal in



TOBACCO PLANT.

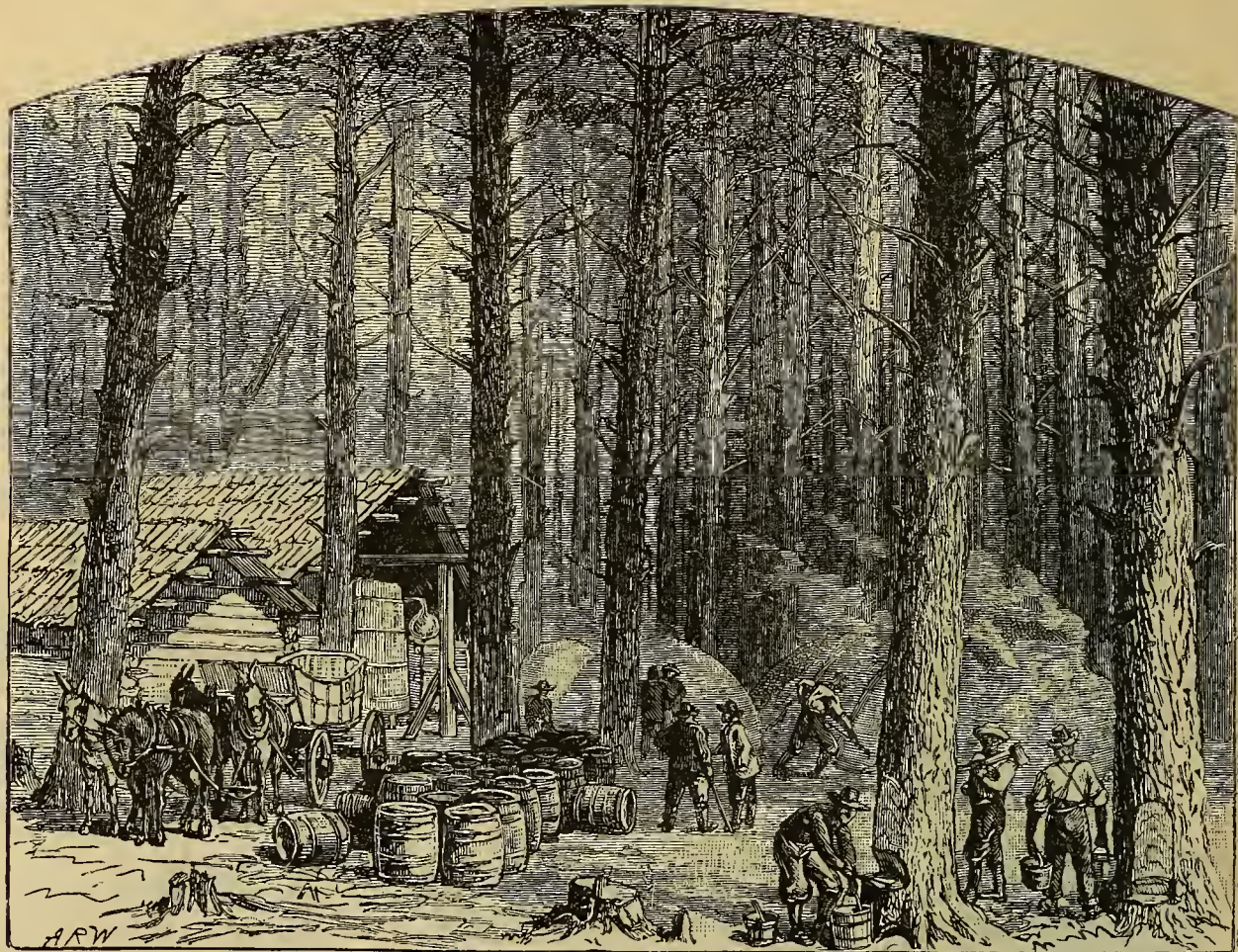
its voting power in that body to the State of New York. The area of Texas is nearly two hundred times that of Rhode Island, and six times the area of New York. Swamps abound along the coast and rivers are numerous. The lower course of the Mississippi River belongs to the Southern States. Being navigable for 2,200 miles, and having not less than 100 navigable tributaries, it is a natural outlet for the products of one of the richest valleys in the world. The northern part of the group has a warm, temperate, and the southern part a semi-tropical climate. The summers are long and hot, and in the far south there is scarcely any winter. Hence the region is admirably adapted to agriculture, and produces largely of

cotton, corn, rice, and sweet potatoes. Magnolia, palmetto, the cypress and live oak (the latter used for ship building), abound along the coast, while in the interior are forests of pine. Coal and iron, marble and gypsum, are among the mineral riches of this section.

Virginia produces tobacco, wheat and corn, and is noted for its tobacco factories, iron works, and flour mills. Richmond, the capital, is the largest city, and was also the capital of the late Southern Confederacy, and the State will be remembered as the principal seat of operations during the Confederate War. Norfolk is the principal seaport.



COTTON. THE BLOOM—THE BOLL—PICKING—GINNING—PRESSING.



IN THE PINE WOODS.—COLLECTING TURPENTINE. MAKING TAR.

West Virginia formed a part of the State until 1862, when it was organized as a separate State. Coal, iron, salt, and petroleum are among its resources.

North Carolina, in the production of pitch, tar, turpentine, and resin, is the leading State. These are obtained from the broad belt of pine woods that run parallel with the coast, and in commerce are known as “naval stores,” tar being used to cover the rigging of vessels, and pitch to cover the seams. The accompanying engraving illustrates a scene in a pine forest. Crude turpentine oozes from the pine through an incision made in the trunk, and by distillation oil and spirits of turpentine used in medicine and the arts is obtained. The residuum is called resin. Tar is made by burning pine wood filled with resinous matter, in a pit with a slow fire kept smouldering by a covering of turf, and the material exudes into an iron pan. Pitch is made by boiling down the tar thus obtained. Shad and herring abound along the coast, while in the mountains of the interior are found quantities of gold, iron, asbestos, marble, and coal. In this respect its valuable resources are scarcely developed. Its magnificent scenery is a favourite subject of the brush of the painter.

South Carolina is famous for its rice, Sea Island cotton, and palmettoes on the coast, and its short, staple cotton, and other agricultural products that are to be found elsewhere. Its vegetation



A FLORIDA ORANGE GROVE.

is rich, and the mineral resources, as far as developed, indicate the presence of much latent wealth. Before the recent war, its planters, surrounded by their immense estates and hundreds of slaves, lived in the style of English noblemen; they were proud, educated, refined, and gave an individuality to society which still exists; but the old order of things has passed away for ever. Charleston is the principal seaport, and it will be memorable in the history of the country in connection with the beginning of the war, and the long and determined struggle that ensued for the possession of Fort Sumter—a stronghold defending the harbour.

Georgia ranks as the first of the southern states in manufactures, and second in the production of cotton, rice, and sweet potatoes. Augusta and Columbus are noted for their cotton mills, and Atalanta, the capital, for its extraordinary growth during the last twenty years, having been destroyed by fire during the war. It has an extensive domestic trade and important railroad connections with the rest of the country. Savannah is the second cotton port in the United States.

Florida.—This State was settled in 1564 by the French Huguenots, but they were massacred by the Spaniards, who then



THE SUGAR-CANE INDUSTRY



A TEXAS RANCH.—LASSOING CATTLE.

founded St. Augustine, the oldest town in the United States. In 1819 Florida was purchased from Spain by the United States for five million of dollars. It is noted for its production of oranges, figs, lemons, and other semi-tropical fruits. It is also a winter resort of many wealthy northerners, who find in its balmy climate relief for weak lungs. The orange plantations are extensive, and a profitable source of income. It is also the home of the green turtle and alligator. Sponges and cigars are among the exports.

Mississippi has no mountains, no minerals, and no very large city. Its wealth lies in a rich soil. Cotton and corn are the staples.

Alabama, in the Indian language, signifies "here we rest." Manufacturing and the working of coal and iron have recently become important industries, and remarkable discoveries of the latter, in close juxtaposition with coal and limestone, have resulted in the building of a city (Birmingham) where ten years ago was but an idle waste. Land, which then could be purchased for seventy-five cents an acre cannot now be had for one hundred thousand dollars an acre!

The territory now occupied by Alabama and Mississippi was ceded to the United States in 1800. The region was then organized as the territory of Mississippi, and out of it was carved Mississippi in 1817 and Alabama in 1819.

Louisiana is an important state on account of its staple products, which are sugar-cane, cotton and rice. Nine-tenths of

all the sugar made in the United States are raised here. It also occupies a commanding commercial position, New Orleans, at the mouth of the Mississippi, being the greatest cotton market in the world. "Louisiana," in the last century, included the whole country from the Mississippi westward, and northward to the southern boundary of British America, a vast region then in the possession of France. In the year 1803 this domain was purchased from France for 15 millions of dollars. The State was organized in 1812, and all the rest of Louisiana took the name of "Missouri." The many States created from this territory will be described in their order.

Arkansas.—The staple products are corn and cotton. Stock-raising is extensive.

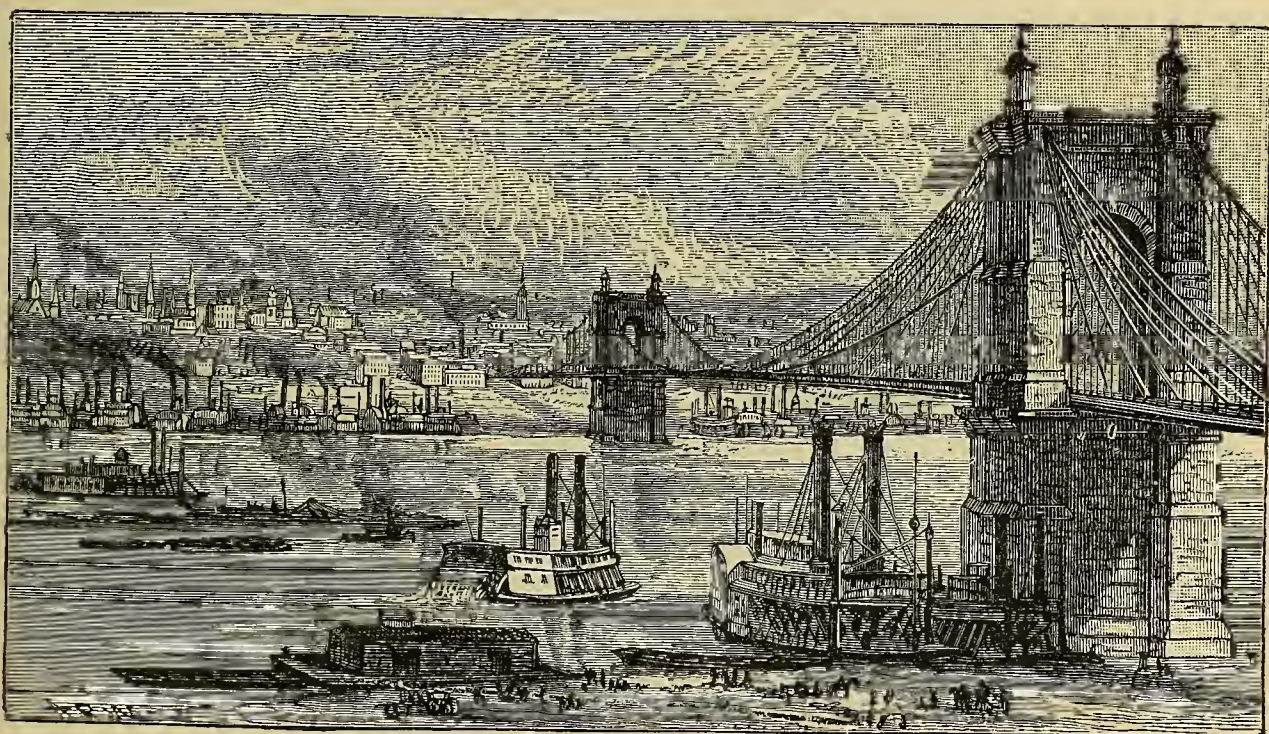
Texas exceeds in area either France or the German Empire, and in the abundance and variety of its resources is an empire in itself. It produces all of the cereals, together with cotton, sugar, tobacco, and the tropical fruits. It also raises more beef cattle than any other state, its stock ranches embracing many thousand head of both cattle and horses. Large deposits of coal, iron, salt and other useful minerals have been found, and emigrants, by reason of these attractions, are settling in the State in great number. Texas was originally a part of the Spanish American possessions, but became a province of Mexico in 1821. In 1836, the settlers declared their independence, and in 1845, on application, she was admitted to the Union.

THE CENTRAL STATES.

CHAPTER XIV.

THESE are Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan. The leading pursuits are agriculture and grazing; but manufactures, mining, and commerce are important industries.

Ohio is the seat of an immense domestic commerce, and is the first state in the production of wool. Among its special products are flax and grapes. The state is interlaced with a network of railroads. Cincinnati is the metropolis of the Ohio Valley, and is distinguished for its beautiful suburbs, pork-packing establishments, and manufactures. Facetiously, it is sometimes called "Porkopolis." Cleveland, Sandusky, and Toledo are all large lake-ports, with extensive commerce. The state was the first carved out of the north-west territory which, until 1787, was a vast, uninhabited region north of the Ohio River.



CINCINNATI (WITH SUSPENSION BRIDGE).

Kentucky is famous for its thoroughbred horses, mules, and cattle. It also produces heavy crops of hemp and tobacco. Louisville, the metropolis, is the largest tobacco market in the world. The celebrated Bourbon whisky also comes from this State. The name in the Indian language signifies "the dark and bloody ground," because in aboriginal times it was the battle-field between hostile tribes. The state is an offshoot from Virginia.

One of the greatest natural curiosities in the world is the Mammoth Cave, discovered in 1809. It extends nine miles, and

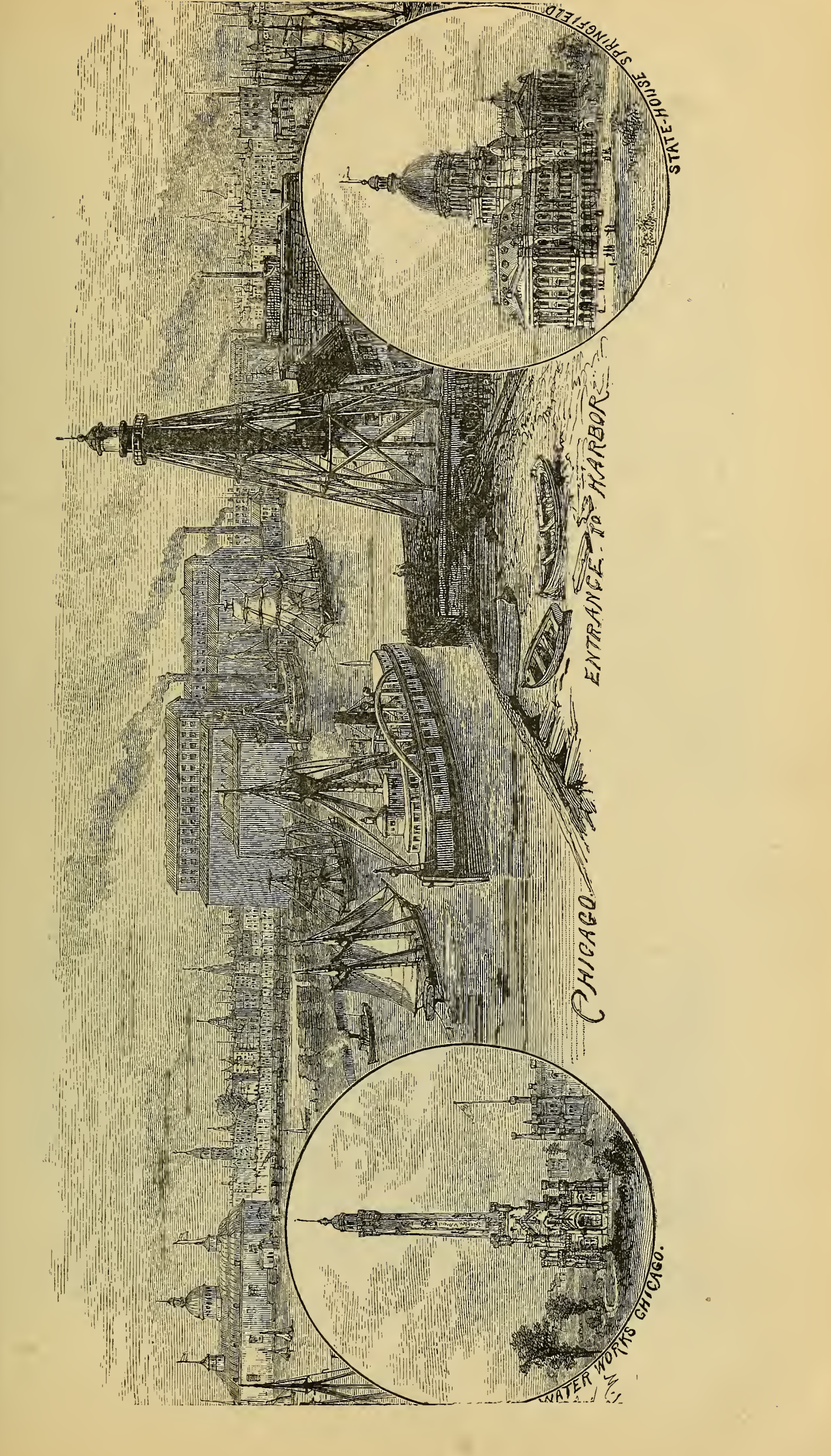
contains marvellous chambers, grottoes, cataracts, rivers, eyeless fish, bottomless pits and other wonders. Its complete exploration is deemed impossible.

Tennessee raises cotton, corn and wheat, and in the mountains are extensive copper mines. It entered the Union in 1796, and originally was a part of North Carolina.

Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin, may be grouped together in describing their resources. They spring from a common parent, the North-Western Territory, and are distinguished by their fertile soil, food crops, and valuable woods, which are put to various uses in the manufacture of articles pertaining to the household or farm. Many agricultural implements are made here, and some of the most important inventions of machines for the planting and husbanding of crops. Notably the reaper and binder have their origin in this locality.

Chicago, in Illinois, is the metropolis of the West, and ranks as the greatest wheat, corn, and live-stock market in the world. In commercial importance, it stands next to New York. More than 10,000 miles of railroad are directly tributary to the city, and every twenty-four hours 375 trains or cars enter and leave its depôts. Its annual commerce exceeds \$500,000,000. The grain is received and shipped in bulk. It is lifted into elevators from railroad cars by buckets running on an endless chain, and operated by powerful steam machinery, and is emptied through spouts into the holds of vessels. There are twenty-four of these immense elevator warehouses, the total capacity of which is twenty million of bushels. The city is supplied with water by two tunnels two miles long running under Lake Michigan. The whole business part of the city was destroyed by fire in 1871, but was rapidly rebuilt, and is now handsomer than before.

Michigan consists of two peninsulas. The northern is noted for its copper and iron, and the southern for its grain, fruits, wool, maple-sugar, lumber and salt. Detroit is the best harbour on the Great Lakes, and is engaged in foreign and domestic commerce.



STATE HOUSE SPRINGFIELD

ENTRANCE TO HARBOR

CHICAGO

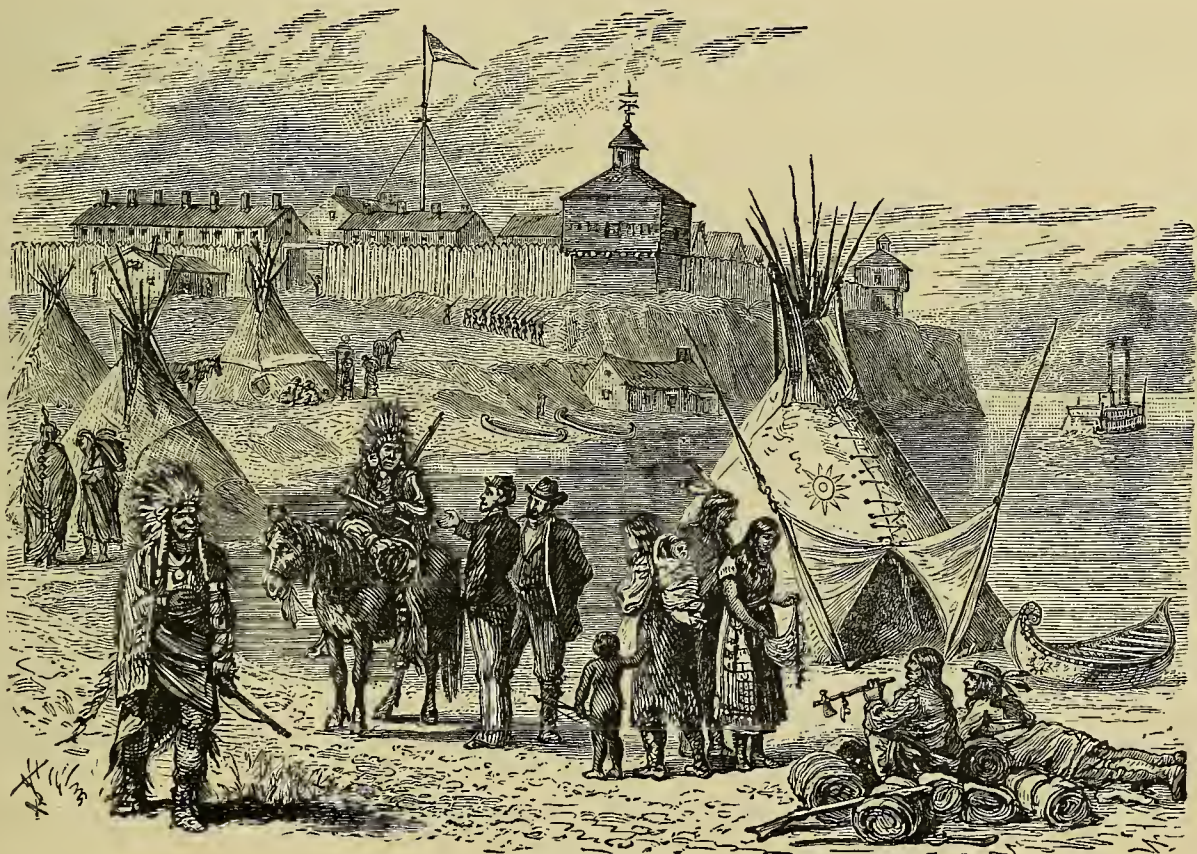
WATER WORKS CHICAGO

THE WESTERN STATES.

CHAPTER XV.

THIS group includes Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska. The surface is generally level. The climate presents great extremes, the summers being warm, and the winters exceedingly severe, especially in the northern part. The principal pursuits are agriculture, stock-raising, and mining. In the number, extent, and value of its mineral deposits Missouri surpasses every other State. Those most largely mined are iron, lead, and coal. Iowa has inexhaustible fields of bituminous coal, and is rich in lead. Kansas has abundant deposits of coal, iron, and salt. St. Paul, the capital of Minnesota, and Minneapolis, its sister city at the falls of St. Anthony, where there is unlimited water power, are noted for their productions of flour and manufactures of lumber. Thirty years ago this region was a wilderness; now it has a population of nearly a million.

The States in this group were originally part of the great Louisiana purchase. The Indian meaning of the names is as follows: Minnesota signifies "Cloudy River;" Iowa signifies "The Sleepy Ones," the name of an Indian tribe; Missouri takes its name from its chief river, signifying "Muddy Water;" Kansas means "Smoky Water;" Nebraska means "Water Valley." St. Louis is the chief city on the Upper Mississippi, and has a population of about 450,000. It is the terminus of twenty railroads, and situated near the junction of two rivers that traverse what has been called "The Garden of the World." This metropolis is the leading centre of internal commerce, and ranks first among the cities of the country as a manufacturer of flour.



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THE FINEST FURS THE WORLD PRODUCES

ARE TO BE HAD AT THE

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SPECIAL ATTENTION IS INVITED TO SOME EXCEPTIONALLY
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ALSO A FEW

CHINESE TIGER & LEOPARD SKINS

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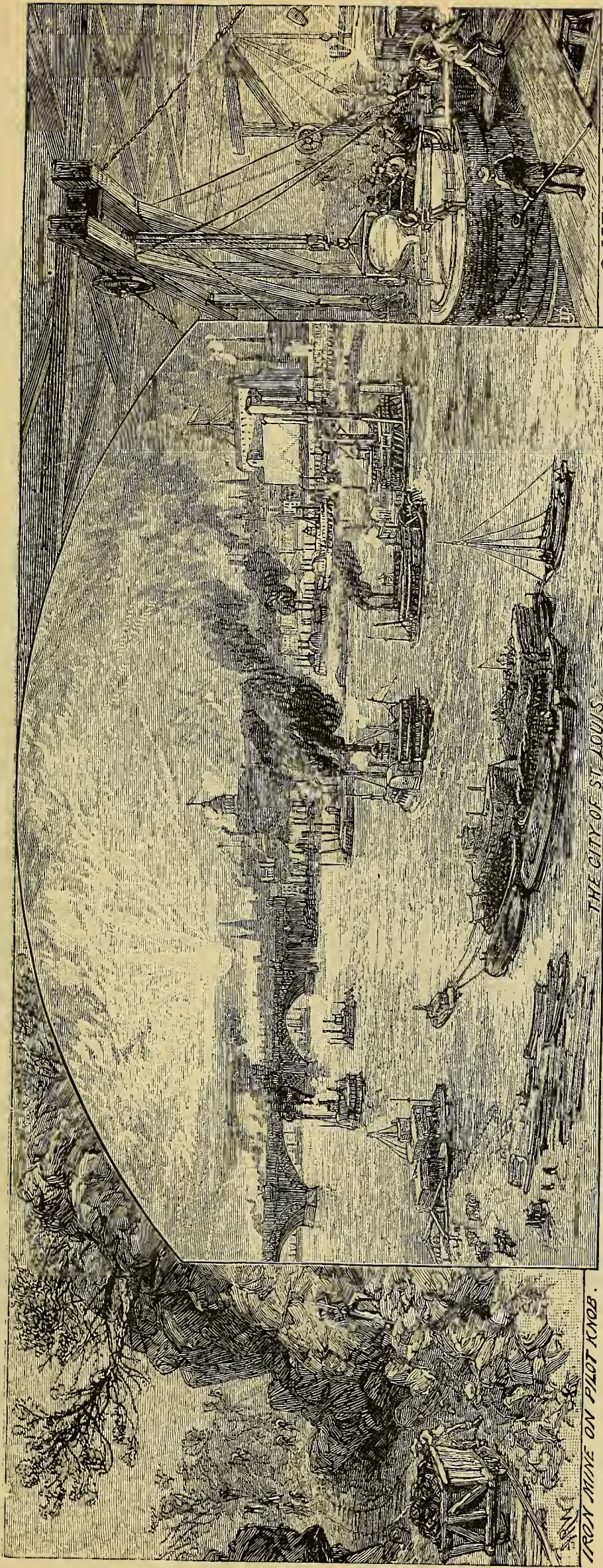
THE

INTERNATIONAL FUR STORE,

Manufacturing Furriers and Fur and Skin
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T. S. JAY, Manager.



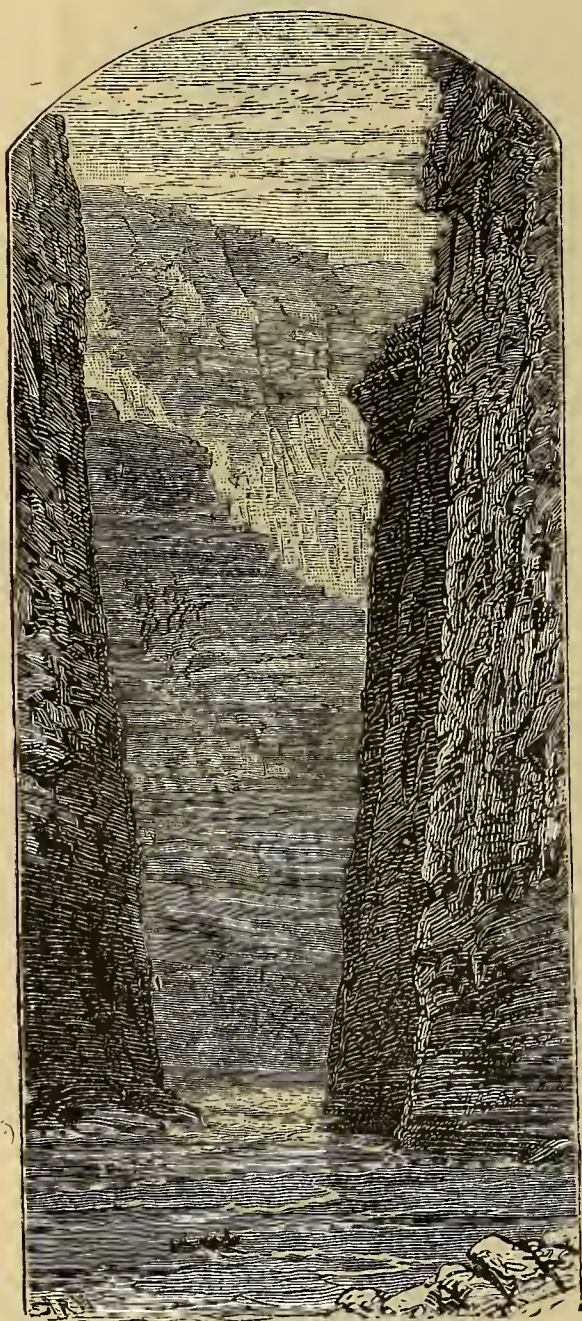
IRON MINE ON PILOT KNOB.

THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS.

CASTING A CYLINDER.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS—THE METROPOLIS OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

PACIFIC STATES.



GRAND CANON OF THE COLORADO.

Colorado may be called a Rocky Mountain State, but the Pacific States proper are Oregon, California, and Nevada. The area of these with the adjacent territories equal about one-third of the area of the entire country, while their population is less than twice that of the city of New York. California is about two-and-a-half times as large as all New England. Embracing part of the Great Plains; they extend from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. Some of the grandest scenery in the world is to be found in these mountains, and natural curiosities abound. Between the territories of Montana and Wyoming a portion of land has been set apart by Congress as a great "national park," within the limits of which are not less than ten thousand boiling springs and geysers, besides which are many grand waterfalls, deep canons, and beautiful lakes. The Grand Geyser, the most magnificent in the world, throws a stream of hot water to the height of 300ft. Another has an ascension of over 200ft., and, because it breaks loose every hour with such regularity that one may time his watch by it, it is known to the scouts and tourists as "Old Faithful." "The Canon of the Yellowstone" is a great mountain rent with perpendicular walls from 1,000ft. to 2,000ft. high. For a distance of twenty-five miles along this mighty chasm the river rushes with fearful velocity, and makes in one place a leap of 450ft., forming one of the grandest of waterfalls, Niagara not excepted. The rocks in many places along the canon are worn into fantastic shapes, resembling ruined castles with minarets and spires, and wearing all the colours of the rainbow. Neither pen of writer nor brush of artist can portray the wondrous beauty of this scene.

Colorado may be called a Rocky Mountain State, but the Pacific States proper are Oregon, California, and Nevada. The area of these with the adjacent territories equal about one-third of the area of the entire country, while their population is less than twice that of the city of New York. California is about two-and-a-half times as large as all New England. Embracing part of the Great Plains; they extend from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. Some of the grandest scenery in the world is to be found in these mountains, and natural curiosities abound. Between the territories of Montana and Wyoming a portion of land has been set apart by Congress as a great "national park," within the limits of which are not less than ten thousand boiling springs and geysers, besides which are many grand waterfalls, deep canons, and beautiful lakes. The Grand Geyser, the most magnificent in the world, throws a stream of hot water to the height of 300ft. Another has an ascension of over 200ft., and, because it breaks loose every hour



YOSEMITE VALLEY.

The Yosemite Valley of California is another marvel of nature. It contains groves of giant trees, mud volcanoes and a petrified forest—large redwood trees turned into stone. Mining, the principal pursuit in the Pacific States and Territories, is carried on not so much for the purpose of obtaining coal, iron, and other metals that abound, as to obtain gold and silver, of which California yields the most gold and Colorado the most silver.

Oregon is an agricultural and wool-growing State, with forests of pines and firs that furnish the best masts in the world. Copper and iron are also found in quantities

The acquisition of California grew out of the war between Mexico and the United States. By the treaty that followed, the latter secured the vast territory, including New Mexico and California, the United States agreeing to pay Mexico for the same fifteen million of dollars.



THE GIANT GEYSER.

Thus far, the territories constructed from this cession are Utah and what is now the state of Nevada. New Mexico and Arizona were partly in this cession, and partly in what is known as the "Gadsden Purchase" from Mexico in 1853. The value of the territory was little suspected at the time; but in 1848 a discovery was made which showed that the United States had gained a prize. Gold was found, and in such abundance that it created a fever of emigration wherever the news extended. Within four years the population reached a quarter of a million, and San Francisco, from a little village of a few insignificant huts, became one of the most important cities in the world. It is not in gold alone, however, that the wealth of the State consists: whatever is produced, whether it be fruit, wine, wool, and even animals are remarkable for their excellence. San Francisco is the terminus of the Trans-Continental lines of railroads, and, by steamer, is connected

with Mexico, South America, Japan, China, Australia, and domestic ports.

The Territories.—These are: 1. The Indian Territory, which was set apart by the Government of the United States

as a home for the various peaceable tribes of Indians ; 2. **Dakota**, the original home of the Sioux Indians, and the ranging grounds of herds of elk, antelope, and buffalo (although they are fast disappearing) ; 3. **Montana**, an important gold and silver field ; 4. **Wyoming**, the principal industries of which are stock-raising and the mining of coal and gold ; 5. **New Mexico**, a mining region ; 6. **Idaho**, which is also rich in gold and silver and large deposits of salt, coal, and iron ; 7. **Utah**, remarkable as the asylum of the Mormons, and for its great salt lake ; 8. **Arizona**, which includes the hottest and dryest portion of the United States, but a region full of mineral wealth ; 9. **Washington Territory**, and 10, **Alaska**.

All these territories are being rapidly populated, and but few years will elapse before they, too, like Virginia and Louisiana, will be divided to permit some younger member of the family to join the brotherhood of States. Meanwhile, there are millions of acres of the most fertile soil on the continent, offering a home to the emigrant and settler, and it is not probable that another century will elapse before that beautiful America upon which the benediction of Heaven has seemed to rest will be thronged with a people who, like the English colonists of old, have sought and found "a land teeming with milk and wild honey."

FELIX G. DE FONTAINE.

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STATEMENT for year ending December 31st, 1886:—

ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£15,416,034
SURPLUS over all Liabilities and Reserve Fund, according to Valuation made by the Government ..	£3,199,448
INCOME FOR YEAR	£3,874,847

ACTUAL RESULTS.

Policy Holders who insured with this Company in 1872 on 15 year Endowment Tontine Investment Plans are now receiving on their Matured Policies, in addition to the Insurance throughout the period, Cash Payments equivalent to a refund of all the Premiums they have paid, together with Compound Interest ranging from 4½ to 5 per cent.

Full particulars as to this Company's Tontine, Five Year Dividend, Annual Bonus, and other systems of Insurance, may be had on application.

ANNUITIES ARE GRANTED ON FAVOURABLE RATES.

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J. FISHER SMITH, *General Manager;*

From whom Prospectus, containing full information, can be obtained.

POLITICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES.

THE national existence of the United States dates from the 4th of July, 1776, when the delegates from the thirteen original States declared that "these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States." At that time the population of the States which thus declared themselves to be independent of Great Britain was less than three millions. Their resources were limited, their command of ships, arms, and the munitions of war generally very meagre; but they were so fixed in their purpose, and so indomitable in their perseverance, that after eighteen important battles had been won with the English forces, a definitive treaty was signed at Versailles, by which the United States were acknowledged by Great Britain to be free, sovereign, and independent.

Since that period the United States has become one of the most powerful and prosperous nations on the earth. The original thirteen States that adopted the Constitution were :

New Hampshire.	Massachusetts.	North Carolina.
Rhode Island.	Connecticut.	South Carolina.
New York.	New Jersey.	Georgia.
Pennsylvania.	Delaware.	Virginia.
Maryland.		

As ultimately constituted, however, the United States comprise thirty-eight States and eight territories, which possessed in 1880 a population of rather over fifty millions, and are now (1887) calculated to have not less than fifty-seven millions of inhabitants. The area of the country, excluding Alaska (a territory that contains not less than 577,390 square miles), is returned at 3,026,494 square miles, exclusive of lakes or river surfaces bounding the Republic or the individual States.

The climate of the United States is exceedingly variable, alike as regards temperature and rainfall. The Atlantic States have a temperature nearly ten degrees lower than countries in the same latitude in Western Europe. In California, and generally on the Pacific slope, the climate is genial and warm. The rainfall varies from 32 to 50 inches, and is pretty equally distributed not only over all parts of the country, but also throughout all the seasons of the year.

Not less favourable are the advantages of soil possessed by the United States. The eastern parts of the country are specially fertile, although here the rich virgin land that was capable of yielding the

richest crops with the mere scratching of a hoe, or spade, or plough, now requires to be largely cultivated on European methods of husbandry. Most of the territory bordering the long and broad valley of the Mississippi, which embraces nearly two-fifths of the entire area of the United States, is prairie land of great fertility. The State of Texas, again, has extensive tracts of exceptionally fertile soil, the more elevated parts of which are specially adapted for grazing. Many sections, however, are sterile and desolate. Of such a character is the great inland basin of Utah, and a considerable tract on the Pacific slope.

RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES.

THE present Exhibition differs from nearly all others that have gone before. It is, to begin with, an exclusively American Exhibition. It is also an exclusively American Exhibition held in a foreign country. No other exhibition that has ever been held has had these two distinguishing features. Possibly no other exhibition, for that reason, has ever had to contend with such serious drawbacks and disadvantages.

America was represented to a considerable extent at the two last great exhibitions held in Continental Europe—the Vienna Exhibition of 1873 and the Paris Exhibition of 1878. The resources of the United States were illustrated still more fully at the Centennial Exhibition of 1876. But since these exhibitions, the agricultural and manufacturing interests of that country have made enormous progress. The condition of both in 1887 is in many respects as different to the conditions of 1876 as the conditions of 1876 were unlike those of mediæval times. During this period old industries have in many cases doubled and even trebled in volume; many industries that were scarcely established have assumed ponderous dimensions; labour-saving appliances have been invented and perfected to such an extent as to have revolutionized many of the principal trades and handicrafts; railway facilities have been multiplied; railway working has been cheapened. Railway rates and charges have been reduced. More than twelve millions—a number equal to four times the population of London, six times the population of New York, three times the population of Scotland, and nearly one half the total population of England—have been added to the inhabitants of the United States in the interval. The great and fundamental industry of iron and steel has doubled its proportions. Yankee inventiveness and resource have penetrated to, and commended themselves in, the uttermost parts of the earth. In almost every direction the expansion of material interests, of every phase of progress that can be

illustrated and brought home to the eye and the mind by an exhibition, has been greater by far than in any previous period in the history of the world. In order to enable this to be adequately appreciated, we have no other resource than that of using figures; but we venture to hope that, in the endeavour to portray, by the aid of statistics, so bright and hopeful a chapter of the world's history as American progress, we shall be able to excite an interest in the subject.

Many of the chief exhibits at the present exhibition are illustrative of the greatest industry of the United States, if not the greatest material interest in the world—that of agriculture. There is no parallel in agricultural annals to the enormous and phenomenally rapid growth of America's agricultural resources. In 1850 there were only 293 millions of acres of farm land in the United States; in 1860, 407 millions; between 1860 and 1870, the war interfered to prevent any progress, but in 1880 the area allotted to farmers had increased to 536 millions of acres. The number of farms in the United States increased from 1,449,073 in 1850 to 4,008,000 in 1880; the value of the farms from 3,271 millions of dols. to 10,197 millions; and the value of the implements and machinery employed upon them, from 151 to 406 millions of dols.

Equally remarkable has been the growth of the crops cultivated, which, as between 1850 and 1880, increased as shown in the following summary (1 = 1,000):—

	1850.		1880.
	Bushels.		Bushels.
Barley	5,167	.....	43,997
Buckwheat.....	8,956	.....	11,817
Indian Corn	592,071	.....	1,754,591
Oats.....	146,584	.....	407,858
Rye	14,188	.....	19,831
Wheat.....	100,485	.....	459,483
	Bales.		Bales.
Cotton.....	2,469	.....	5,755
	lbs.		lbs.
Wool	52,516	.....	155,681
	Tons.		Tons.
Hay.....	13,838	.....	35,205
	lbs.		lbs.
Hops	3,497	.....	26,546
Rice.....	215,313	.....	110,131
Tobacco	199,752	.....	472,661
	Bushels.		Bushels.
Irish Potatoes	67,797	.....	169,458
Sweet Potatoes.....	38,268	.....	33,378
	No.		No.
Horses.....	4,336	.....	10,357
Mules and Asses	559	.....	1,812
Working Oxen	1,700	.....	993
Milch Cows	6,385	.....	12,443
Other Cattle	9,693	.....	22,488
Sheep	21,723	.....	35,192
Swine	30,354	.....	47,681
	lbs.		lbs.
Butter.....	313,345	.....	777,250
Cheese.....	105,535	.....	27,272

Mineral produce is one of the most prominent features of American industry, and, as such, cannot be neglected in a general notice of this kind, however superficial and incomplete. The most important mineral product of America is, of course, that of coal, of which about 105,000,000 of tons are now raised annually, the output having more than doubled within twenty years. Bituminous coal was mined, in the latest census years for which there are returns at command, in twenty-four states or territories and 335 counties, so that its occurrence is very generally distributed. Anthracite coal, which is worked to a larger extent in Pennsylvania than in any other state or country in the world, occurs, and is also mined, in two other states and in ten counties. There is no country where coal is raised more economically than in the United States. The mineral is, moreover, usually of a very excellent quality, and adapted for every purpose. The Pennsylvania coal is largely converted into coke for iron-smelting. Mr. Carnegie, in his "Triumphant Democracy," states that some of it is so easily mined that "a man and a boy can dig and load nearly thirty tons in ten hours." As regards price, it compares favourably with any European coal. Indeed, it is not too much to say that Pittsburg coke is the cheapest in the world.

Next to coal, the two most important mineral products of the United States, at any rate as regards value, are gold and silver. Of these the annual value has varied considerably within recent years. Until 1848 the value did not exceed 10 million dols. annually. In 1849 the production of gold and silver rose at a single bound from 10 to 40 millions of dols. Three years later it amounted to over 60 millions of dols. This great stride was, of course, due to the discoveries of gold in California. The production of silver on a large scale was a more recent event. Except in one year, the annual value of the silver produced in the United States up to 1860 never exceeded 150,000 dols. (£30,000.) Between that year and 1864 the silver mines of Nevada began to be opened up. By 1871 the annual product of silver was valued at 23 millions of dols. (£4,600,000.) Three years later, and it had mounted to over 37 millions of dols. (£7,400,000.) The maximum annual produce was reached in 1884, with a value of 49 millions of dols. (£9,800,000.) Of gold and silver together, the average annual produce of the United States within the last six years has been about 80 millions of dols. (£16,000,000.) The total produce of the two since 1850 has been officially valued at 2,290 millions of dols. (460 millions stg.)

The United States, by their admirable census reports, afford an opportunity of comparing the development of manufactures, as between one period and another, that is not to be found in any other country. These reports show that, alike as regards the number of establishments at work, the number of hands employed, the value of the raw materials and finished products, the amount paid in wages, and every other ordinary determinant of prosperity and progress, the United States have been making industrial history

very fast indeed. It would probably be impossible to illustrate this more readily and intelligibly than by comparing the two years 1870 and 1880, as regards the principal figures, which are herewith presented :—

	1870.	1880.
No. of establishments...	252,148	253,852
Capital employed	\$2,118,208,769	2,790,272,606
Amount paid in wages \$	775,584,000	947,953,000
Value of materials	\$2,488,427,000	3,396,823,000
Value of products	\$4,232,325,000	5,369,000,000

would take up much more space than we are able to afford to enumerate the chief industries of the United States and their leading characteristics. The principal industry (next to agriculture and coal mining) is the manufacture of iron and steel, which has doubled in extent within the last ten years. The United States now produce over five millions of tons of pig-iron and two millions of tons of Bessemer steel per annum. Of iron and steel in its various forms they are expected this year to produce almost, if not quite, as much as the United Kingdom, whence, not more than a generation since, they drew the bulk of their supplies of these metals. Of most other industries, the most recent *reliable* statistics go back to the census year 1880, and these would be too antiquated to quote here. But in every direction the progress has been enormous, and it is, perhaps, more remarkable at the present time than it has ever been before.

The development of industrial and agricultural interests, to which the foregoing facts and figures bear witness, has necessarily been induced in the highest and most primary sense by the requirements that the growth of the inhabitants of the United States have entailed. But the development has gone very far beyond this. The United States have always done something in the way of exporting a surplus of their teeming agricultural wealth. They have, within recent years, increased this surplus at a very rapid rate. Their export trade is now larger than that of any country in the world, excepting only that of the United Kingdom.

The trade and commerce of the United States divide themselves naturally into two great categories, the internal and the external. It will be well to bestow some consideration upon each of these great divisions, although they are so inter-related, and present so many points of contact, that in not a few relations and aspects the one merges into the other.

Perhaps the best process by which to convey an idea of the extent of the internal commerce of the United States is to take the statistics of railway transport, as between one period and another. In this direction, there has been marvellous progress accomplished within recent years. The census reports for 1880 showed that the total number of tons of goods traffic of all kinds carried on the railways of the United States as a whole was 291 millions of tons.

This figure was a great increase on the previous year. It was, however, 69 millions of tons less than the quantities carried in 1882, and 146 millions of tons less than the quantities carried in 1885. Between 1879 and 1885, the tonnage carried on American railroads had increased by 60 per cent.

It has been the same, *mutatis mutandis*, with the river and lake traffic of the United States. Regarding this branch of transport, the statistics at command are not so full as those of railway transport. The tonnage of vessels engaged in the home trade of the United States has, however, increased from 1,755,000 tons in 1850 to 2,865,000 tons in 1886. It may be assumed that this represents a much more than corresponding increase of traffic, since the carrying power of the vessels employed, owing to the greater employment of steam as a motive power, has been largely increased.

The chief item in the traffic on the railways and waterways of the United States is coal; the next, grain and flour; the third, lumber and other forest products; and the fourth, iron and steel of different descriptions. There are no accurate details of the exact proportions of each carried for a later year than 1880, when the returns were collected from the different railways for census purposes; but, assuming that in 1885 the proportions were approximately the same as in 1880, they would stand in the following relation to the total of 437 millions of tons:

Flour and grain, 74 millions of tons, or 17 % of the whole.					
Coal and Coke,	135	„	„	31 %	„
Lumber and other forest products,	39	„	„	9 %	„
Iron and steel products,	17	„	„	4 %	„

The internal commerce of the United States is far and away the largest and most important of any country in the world. Naturally enough, therefore, it supports and requires the largest and most important railway system. The extent of the railways of America amounts at the present time to about 135,000 miles. This is seven times the railway mileage of the United Kingdom, France or Germany, twelve times the mileage of India, and thirteen times the mileage of the Dominion of Canada. The gross income of the railways of the United States in 1885 amounted to 764 millions of dollars, or 173 millions sterling. The net profits amounted in the same year to 266 millions of dollars, or 54 millions sterling. The gross income was 147 per cent. greater, and the net earnings about 60 per cent. more than those of the railways of the United Kingdom.

The foreign commerce of the United States has advanced within recent years by “leaps and bounds.” There is, indeed, no

country in the world that can show such a progressive record. This progress is due to a combination of circumstances so favourable and so abiding, that they have seldom, if ever before, been found united in the same degree. The first of these is undoubtedly the enormous natural resources of the country. The United States lack in none of the minerals that contribute to the useful arts and manufactures, unless it be tin, and traces of tin have been found within a comparatively recent period, though the mineral is not as yet developed. In most of the elements of metallic wealth the United States are far ahead of all other countries. It would be interesting to see how the development of that wealth has proceeded, as compared with that of other countries, but meanwhile it suffices to put on record the fact that this natural endowment has enabled America to provide largely the raw materials of the manufactures, not of her own mills, factories and forges only, but of those of the rest of the world as well.

Scarcely, if at all, subordinate in importance to her mineral resources, are the agricultural resources of America. No country can boast a greater wealth of virgin soil, a more varied and generally salubrious climate, a greater range and variety of products, or a higher quality of produce under a good system of husbandry. Between the tropical orange groves of Florida, and the seal islands of Alaska, between the perpetual summer of San Francisco and the severe winters of Boston and New York, between the Californian slopes and the ice-bound territories lying along Lake Superior and the St. Lawrence, there is a sufficient variety of soil, climate, products, and resources of all kinds to make a nation, if ever a nation could be made, absolutely independent of all external aid or barter.

Favoured by such remarkable advantages and facilities, the foreign commerce of the United States has greatly increased, in spite of the fact that American labour is more expensive than that of any other country in the world, and notwithstanding that American foreign commerce is largely transported in the ships of other countries. The chief exports have naturally been agricultural. In 1883, the exports were thus classified, so far as they were separately distinguished, as compared with 1865.

	1865. 1 = 1,000 dols.		1885. 1 = 1,000 dols.		Increase in 1885. 1 = 1,000 dols.
Bread and Breadstuffs	53,941	..	208,040	..	154,099
Cotton, raw	6,836	..	247,328	..	240,492
Provisions	54,068	..	109,217	..	55,149
Mineral Oils	16,563	..	Not specified	..	—
Tobacco	45,308	..	19,438	..	—

Between 1840 and 1885, the exports of breadstuffs increased from $13\frac{1}{2}$ millions to 208 millions of dollars, of raw cotton from 64 millions to 247 millions of dollars, of provisions from 3 millions to over 156 millions of dollars, and of tobacco from $10\frac{1}{2}$ millions to over 20 millions of dollars.

Under the head of "provisions," are included all manner of pork and beef products, dairy produce, &c. The largest item in the whole is bacon, the exports of which are valued at 34 millions of dols. per annum. The next most important item is lard, which is annually exported to the extent of about 25 millions of dols. Twelve millions of dols.' worth of fresh beef is annually sent beyond the Atlantic, and about as much American cheese. The proportion of the total exports of the United States that pertains to agriculture has not greatly varied over the last half century. In 1820 80 per cent. of the total exports were agricultural; in 1840, 82 per cent.; in 1860, 81 per cent.; in 1870, 79½ per cent.; in 1880, 83 per cent.; and in 1886, 73 per cent. The relative proportion of wholly agricultural products has, therefore, been declining within recent years.

The great aim of an exhibition like that now in progress is not, however, so much to illustrate the variety and excellence of the agricultural products of a country, as the growth of manufactures, and especially of manufactures more or less peculiar to the country.

There has been no more remarkable chapter in the history of industry than that which deals with the growth of American manufactures. Little more than twenty years ago, America imported a very large proportion of the industrial products which she consumed from Europe, including iron and steel, clothing, glass, liquors, furniture, &c.; but to-day, American industry has attained to such dimensions and capabilities that it is more than equal to meeting all the home requirements in most of its chief departments. Having obtained almost complete possession of their own markets, American industrials have been looking abroad for "more worlds to conquer." They have not been altogether unsuccessful, despite certain undoubted, and in some cases almost prohibitory, disqualifications. The value of the exports of manufactured goods from the United States was almost stationary between 1860 and 1870, and did not in either year come up to fifty millions of dollars (£10,000,000). In 1880 the figure was nearly double this, and in 1885 it had grown to three times the average of 1860-70.

The export trade of the United States is chiefly carried on with European countries. Of the total exports in 1886, amounting to 679½ millions of dollars, 541½ millions of dollars, or close on 90 per cent. of the whole, was done with Europe, while 348½ millions of the total exports were sent to Great Britain and Ireland. More than one-half, therefore, of the total export trade of the United States is received by the mother country. The exports of Great Britain and Ireland to America in 1886 were less than they had been in any previous year since 1877. The imports of merchandise from Great Britain and Ireland were, however, relatively considerably more. The distinguishing difference between American trade with Great Britain and that with other countries, is that Great Britain receives from America more than double the value of the commodities she sends thither, while Germany, France, and Italy,

send to America goods of considerably greater value than they receive from that country. On striking a balance, it appears that in 1886 the total imports into the United States from Europe, as a whole, were about 40 per cent. of the total import and export trade of the United States in that year; whereas in 1877 (to go no further back) the imports into the United States from Europe constituted only 30 per cent. of the total of the import and export trade with Europe alone. It appears, therefore, as if the proportion of the total trade between America and Europe, represented by exports from America, was diminishing, while the proportion represented by imports from Europe is increasing, the latter having advanced from 30 to 40 per cent. of the total within the last ten years. This fact is, perhaps, alone sufficient to justify the important enterprise that has been consummated on behalf of American producers in the mother country.

There is a very large and important section of the American public which deprecates the idea of being indebted to Europe for any considerable parts of the commodities which enter into the every-day life of American citizens. So far as official figures on American trade go, they clearly prove that within recent years, whatever the reason may be, the United States have not been maintaining their relative position as an export country. The importance to American producers of bringing their produce, whether raw or manufactured, under the notice of European consumers, becomes all the more manifest when the character of the trade between America and Europe is contrasted with that of the trade between America and other countries. In the case of European trade the balance is in favour of America, which exported in 1886 commodities of the value of 184 millions of dollars more than the imports from Europe. But in the case of all the other countries, the balance is against America—the British North American Possessions, the Central American States, Mexico, the West Indies, South America, China, and all other countries showing a balance of exports to America of considerably larger volume than that of the imports therefrom. This also has been an increasingly marked feature of American commerce. Even as between the years 1885 and 1886 the change has been most remarkable. In the former year the exports from America, as a whole, were 165 million of dollars in excess of the imports. In 1886, however, they were only 44 million dollars in excess of the imports; and it is a remarkable fact that the excess of exports over imports in 1886 was the smallest of any year in the commercial history of the United States for twenty years back, excepting only the year 1882.

The value of the domestic merchandise of all kinds, exported from the United States to European countries in the year 1886, and the percentage which each country took of the total exports from America in that year, are shown in following statement:

	1886 Dollars.		Per cent of total for 1886.
Great Britain and Ireland ..	344,927,973	....	51·79
Germany	60,923,857	....	9·15
France	40,006,096	....	6·01
Belgium	22,613,399	....	3·40
Netherlands	14,536,664	....	2·18
Italy	13,048,846	....	1·96
Spain	13,047,762	....	1·96
Russia in Europe	9,705,335	....	1·47
Portugal	4,306,205	....	·65
Sweden and Norway.....	2,931,317	....	·44
Denmark	2,915,003	....	·43
Austria.....	1,950,267	....	·29
Turkey in Europe	1,157,263	....	·17

It appears that Europe, as a whole, received from the United States in 1886 goods to the value of 533½ millions of dollars, as compared with 755 millions of dollars in 1881. There has thus, as between the two years, been a diminished trade to the extent of 222 millions of dollars. It is no part of our business, in stating these facts, to analyse the causes of this remarkable decline. It is possible that close and careful examination would show that it was a decline in value rather than in volume, and that if quantities were compared with quantities the falling off would be comparatively trifling. It is, however, impossible to adopt this basis of comparison, since quantities are not in all cases available. The importance to America of her European trade is sufficiently evident from the fact that more than 80 per cent. of all exports from the United States in 1886 were sent to Europe, while only 5½ per cent. were sent to Asia and Australasia, less than 5 per cent. to the British North American provinces, and less than 4 per cent. to South America.

The imports of manufactured and other produce into the United States are still very large, having over the last five years averaged about 700 millions of dollars (140 millions sterling) per annum. It may, perhaps, be concluded that a nation which has so large an import trade is scarcely likely to be in a position to develop a great export business in manufactured commodities, of which, it need hardly be said, the imports are mainly composed. But this is a problem that would demand, in order to its proper solution, an examination of all the main elements that make up the import trade of America, and the conditions of their supply. About 16 per cent. of the whole is sugar and molasses, 8 per cent. descriptions of woollen goods that are not made in the States, 8 per cent. again, silk manufactures not indigenous to the country, 7½ per cent. coffee, and when we add tea, wines, rice, and other articles of domestic use that are not grown or cultivated in the States, we find that some one half of the imports are articles that are strictly exotics.

A glance at the catalogue will show that, although America excels in agricultural produce, and possesses unrivalled facilities for their successful development, yet the exhibitors who have taken advantage of the opportunity afforded for bringing their wares and produce

generally within the knowledge of European consumers, are not, for the most part, engaged in agricultural operations. Some great corporations and states, such as the Chicago and North-Western Railway Co., and the State of Colorado make a display of agricultural and mineral products. But the exhibition is mainly composed of exhibits which take the form of mechanical devices, either as applied in the form of machinery or in the form of modifications of existing manufacturing processes. As might be expected from a country with such enormous agricultural resources, a large section of the exhibition is devoted to appliances that are more or less employed in agricultural operations, such as farm and garden tools, milling, mowing, and reaping machinery, harvesting machines, etc.

The exhibitors, however, or, at any rate, a large number of them, have evidently made up their minds to rival the attainments of Western Europe in the invention and development of *articles de luxe*, which America was in the habit, until within recent years, of importing from continental Europe. A glance at the list of exhibitors will show that they have not been altogether unsuccessful in this direction, since they come forward and challenge the competition of the mother country, in such various articles as Argosy silver, kid gloves, precious stones, perfumery, and terra-cotta, while they illustrate, among industrial processes, the manufacture of watches, the blowing of glass, the distillation of mineral waters, etc.

Of "Yankee Notions," properly so called, the Exhibition also contains a very considerable sprinkling. It is only natural that the home of the sewing machine should furnish further developments of this most useful apparatus; and that Anconia, one of the capitals of clockland, should provide the latest features of that industry. Among more recent developments, however, there are not a few appliances used in the mechanic arts, the enumeration of which would largely exceed the space that can be devoted to the subject here.

It is evident also, from an examination of the Exhibit List, that, in regard to general engineering of a high and responsible class, America has been making very considerable progress, and means to make much more. The exhibits under this head include—tubular boilers, electric motors, rock drills, gas engines, brake-making machines, rotary piston pumps, steam generators, gas governors, &c. Of machines on a smaller scale there is also a considerable instalment,—and the process of making shoes by machinery, sweeping carpets by machinery, manufacturing firearms, lamps, fancy woollen goods, wood-working, &c., will all be more or less fully illustrated in the form of machinery in motion.

Domestic appliances are represented by clothes-wringers, cutlery, household ice machines, decorating machines, fairy lights, excelsior lawn mowers, stores, freezing machines, embroidering machines, window shades, etc.

AMERICAN LITERATURE.

A REVIEW of the material progress of the United States would be incomplete without reference to the influence that has been exerted in the department of literature. Fifty years ago the question was derisively asked—"Who reads an American book?" Now, however, the inquiry may be as aptly made, "Who among the English speaking race does not read an American book?"

Much of this great change in public sentiment is due to the efforts of a single American firm, which, since its organization in 1830, has been unceasing in the production of works that have left their impress upon the youth of the country, and at the same time moulded the education of the masses.

The history of the house of D. Appleton & Co., illustrates the fertility of the intellectual soil in which they were among the first to plant seed. The first book bearing the imprint of the firm appeared in 1831. It was a miniature volume of Bible texts entitled "Crumbs from the Master's Table; or, Select Sentences, Doctrinal, Practical, and Experimental," and in size was only about three inches square and half an inch thick. Only a thousand copies were sold, and it is a tradition of the firm that this little venture caused more anxiety than The American Encyclopædia, undertaken thirty years later. English books, however, sold well, and were therefore made a speciality of importations, a branch of the business which in four or five years led to the founding of the agency at 16, Little Britain, which continues to be the London branch of the house.

Works of a religious character have been and continue to be among the best known productions of the firm, and few other houses can now show such an array of names of leading Divines on their list of authors. "Cruden's Concordance," the critical writings of Dr. Cowles, Archbishop Trench, and Dr. Boardman, Canon Farrar's "Critical History of Free Thought," and Dr. Cunningham Geikie's "Life and Words of Christ," these are a few of the representatives that indicate the quality of the publications that have been made under this head.

On the death of Mr. Daniel Appleton, the firm was reorganized with William H. Appleton at the head, and his brothers John A. and Daniel Sidney Appleton as associate partners. So proud was the founder of the business at the great success even then established, that he desired his name to be retained in the firm as long as possible, and his son promised never to sign a cheque or note without the name "Daniel" written in full, and the promise has been faithfully kept to the present day. Early achievements paved the way to larger and more costly ventures, and the co-operation of the most eminent authors was enlisted. The works of America's great novelist, James Fennimore Cooper, the poetical writings of William Cullen Bryant, and the historical works of George Bancroft, were early secured, and following these came reprints of foreign books, numerous editions of all the British poets from Chaucer down, the novels of Sir Walter Scott, Disraeli, Charles Dickens, Charles Reade, Grace Aguilar, Louise Muhlbach, and others, many of which have enjoyed enormous sales. When "Lothair" was suggested, it was doubtful whether a thousand copies would be sold, but it was finally agreed to print two thousand. What was the astonishment of the publishers when orders came pouring in, which in the aggregate called for eighty thousand copies! Of American books, "Sewards Travels Around the World," Dana's "Household Book of Poetry," and Gen. Sherman's "Memoirs," have been the most popular.

It is in the educational department, however, that the Appletons challenge comparison, because out of the department of general literature have grown special departments which, in magnitude and completeness, have no counterparts in any similar establishment. The first text-book published by the firm was "Webster's Speller," a book that has had a larger sale than any other in the world, except the Bible. One million copies a year have been produced for over a quarter of a century, and one press is kept running every working day in the year, and year after year, on this one book. Following "The Speller" came

a series of readers, geographies, histories, elementary and higher-class books in the sciences and classics, with exquisite illustrations on which many hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended, medical and legal works, and books in French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and Syriac. The whole number of books issued in this educational department is at the present time nearly four hundred.

The greatest literary undertaking ever attempted in America was begun by this firm in 1857. It is now known wherever the English language is spoken as "Appleton's American Cyclopædia," and is an exhaustive and authoritative compendium of all that is valuable in science, history and biography. The work was issued in sixteen volumes, at a cost of \$30,000 per volume. Since then an "Annual Cyclopædia" has been issued, which gives an authentic record of the events which occur from year to year. Next in importance to these publications are scientific books, which alone entitle the Appleton firm to a place in the highest rank of publishers. These consist of the works of Huxley, Lubbock, Lecky, Darwin, Lyell, Bain, Tyndall, Maudsley, Hinton, Bastian, Roscoe, Simpson, Proctor, Bagehot, Mill, Carpenter, and many others, and to their credit it must be said that every volume reprinted by the Appletons has been paid for by them the same as if the authors had been Americans. Of Spencer's works nearly 70,000 copies have been sold in the United States. "Picturesque America," "Picturesque Europe," "The Art Journal," "Turner Gallery," "Homes of America," "Poet and Painter," and other richly illustrated volumes belong to this series of publications, and it is safe to allege that their equals have not been produced anywhere in the world.

The facilities for the publication of these immense editions require one of the largest and most perfectly-appointed printing and binding establishments in the world. The whole number of employes in the factory, which is located about three miles from the New York business department, is about 600. The bindery alone is 250ft. long and five storeys high. The press room contains from sixty to seventy presses. A restaurant on the premises furnishes the meals at bare cost; two sick benefit organizations exist; and an excellent circulating library and religious mission are provided for the intellectual and moral improvement of the little colony of workers.

The city establishment is one of the handsomest edifices in New York, but it is only a question of time when even it will outgrow its present large capacity, and force the firm to do as has been done several times in the past fifty years, namely adapt itself to the increasing demands of the public for the educational and general literature that emanates from this ever-flowing fount.

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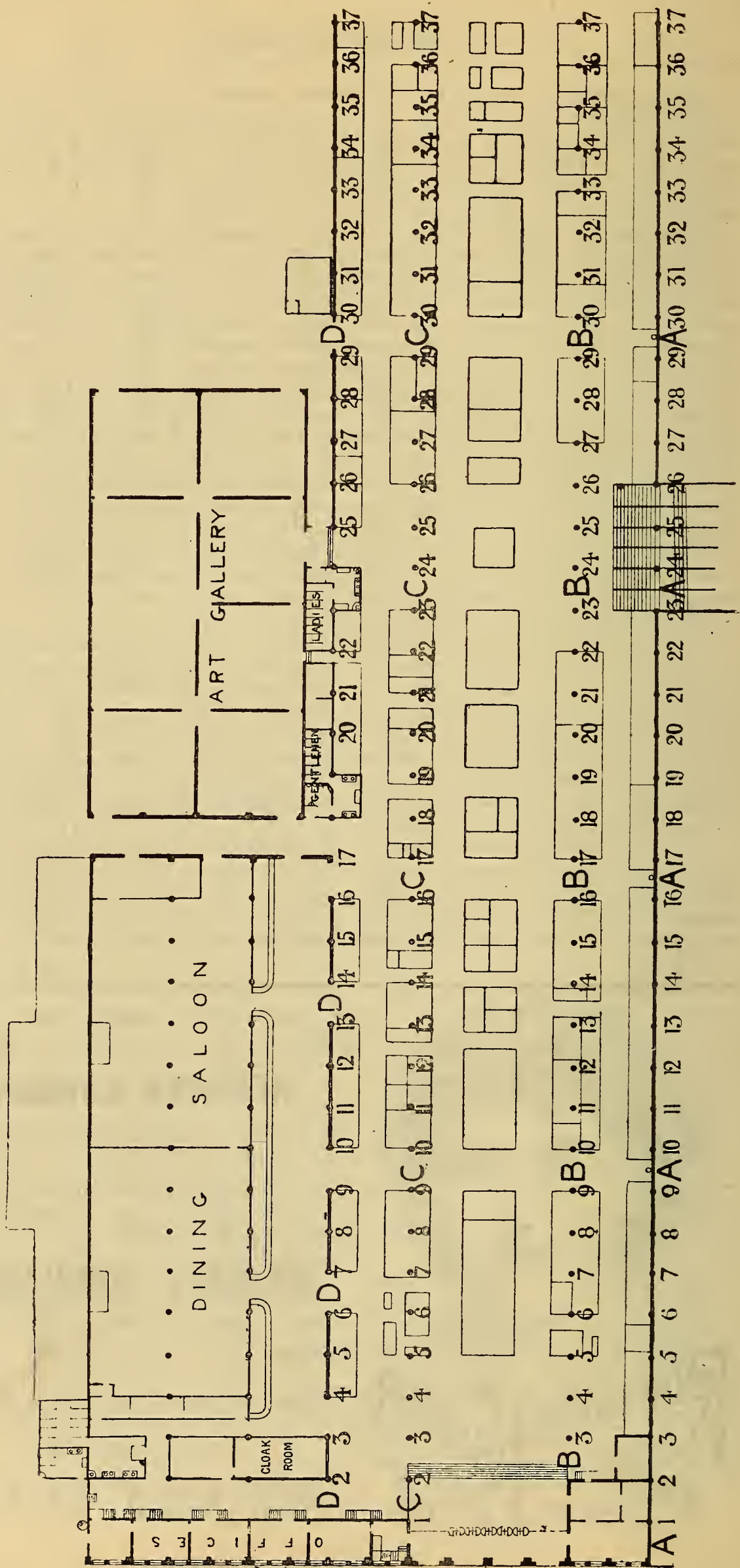
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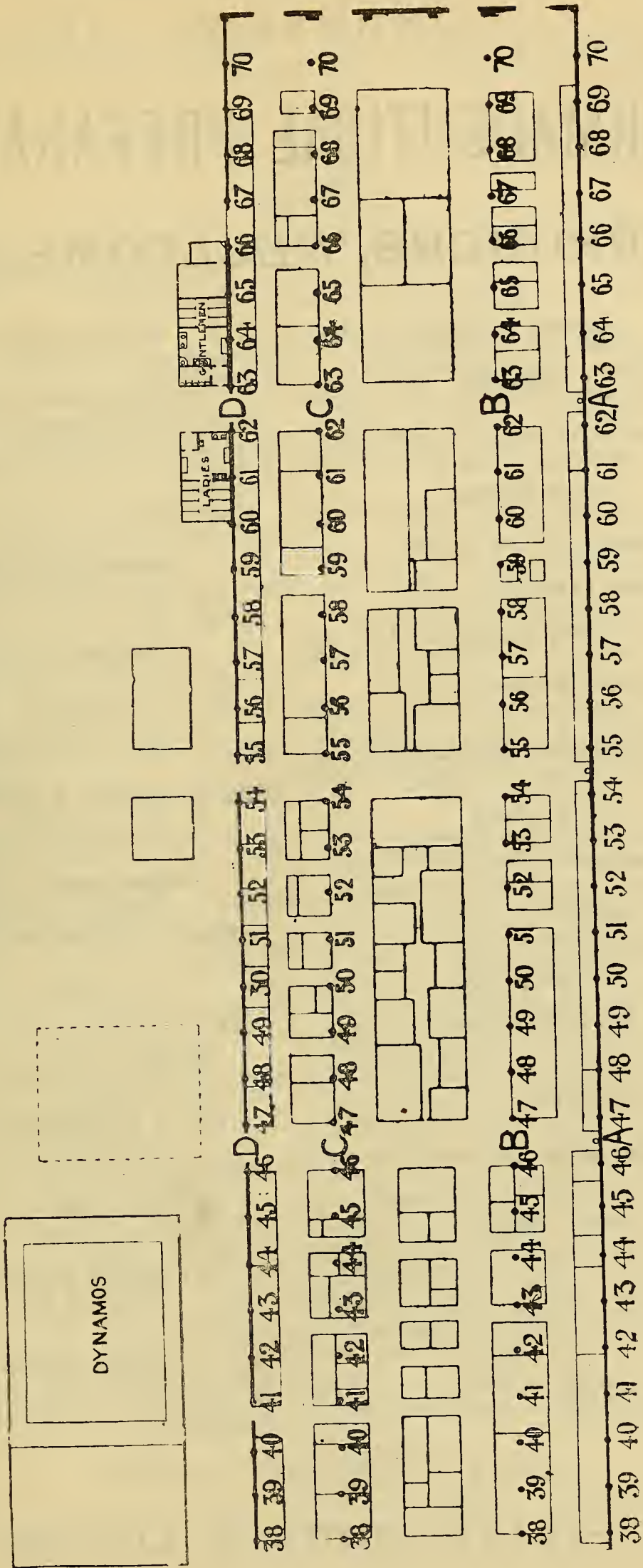
ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

NO. 1.—GROUND PLAN MAIN BUILDING.
COLUMN 1 TO COLUMN 37.



No. 2.—GROUND PLAN MAIN BUILDING:

COLUMN 38 TO COLUMN 70.



JOHN GIBSON, Architect.

A CONDENSED LIST OF PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS

INTRODUCED BY
BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO.

ANTIPYRIN TABLOIDS.

The new Antipyretic (a chinolin derivative).

EUCALYPTINE. EUCALYPTIA (Burroughs).

Powerfully antiseptic. For strains, sprains, bruises, scalds, lameness, &c.

ZYMINE (*Extractum Pancreatis*) (Fairchild).

For predigesting foods of all kinds, for Invalids and Infants.

ZYMINE TABLOIDS.

Prescribed in Intestinal Dyspepsia.

COMPOUND ZYMINE TABLOIDS.

Prescribed in Bilious Dyspepsia.

PEPSIN IN SCALES (Fairchild).

One grain digests 1,000 grains of egg albumen.

PEPSIN TABLOIDS.

For Gastric Dyspepsia. Children like them as sweets.

IPEPTONISING POWDERS (Fairchild).

One of these predigests a pint of milk in a few minutes.

ARTIFICIAL SPONGES AND WOUND PADS.

Antiseptic or plain. One of them will absorb fifteen times its weight of water or blood.

TEST TABLETS.

For freshly preparing Fehling's Solution.

PURE TEREbene (Burroughs). The Original.

The new remedy for Winter Cough and Flatulence.

TRYPSIN (Fairchild).

For dissolving away the membrane in Diphtheria. A pancreatic digestive ferment.

URETHANE TABLOIDS.

The new Hypnotic. (A salt of Carabamic Acid).

BEEF AND IRON WINE.

"Especially desirable for delicate patients who cannot retain ordinary foods."—*Medical Press and Circular*.

DIALYSED IRON (Wyeth).

"I consider the Wyeth Iron the best, and always prescribe it."—*Mr. Thos. Bryant, F.R.C.S.*

HYDROBROM CAFFEINE (Bishop).

(Granular Effervescent.)

For headache in excessively nervous patients.

VOICE "TABLOIDS."

(Cocaine, Chlorate of Potash and Borax).

Cocaine relieves irritation and dryness of the throat.

TRADE "TABLETS" MARK.

(Compressed Chlorate of Potash.)

Beautiful Lenticular Discs. (Prepared by the "Wyeth" process.) "Infinitely superior to lozenges."—*Dr. Lennox Browne*.

LANOLINE (Liebreich).

The best basis for ointments. Lanoline Soap, Cold Cream, and Pomade.

TRINITRINE TABLOIDS.

Discovered by Dr. Murrell to relieve Angina Pectoris.

TRINITRINE COMP. TABLOIDS.

(Nitro-Glycerine, Nitrate of Amyl, Capsicum, Menthol).

Prescribed for Fatty Heart, and at the onset of an Epileptic Aura, but especially for Angina Pectoris.

STROPHANTHUS (Tincture and Tabloids).

A cardiac tonic; it does not constrict the arterioles.

VALOID FLUID EXTRACTS.

Equivalent fluid extracts of definite strength, for the immediate preparation of Tinctures, Syrups, Infusions, &c.

HYPODERMIC TABLOIDS.

"They are very soluble, and not at all irritating."—*The Lancet*.

HAZELINE.

(Distillate of Witch Hazel.)

Anodyne, Sedative, Antiseptic, Hæmostatic, and Tonic.

BURROUGHS' CHLORIDE OF AMMONIA INHALER.

(Vereker's Patent.)

"It is the best I have used, and I think I have tried all."—*R. Franks, Dublin University*.

MEDICAL POCKET CASES.

The best, most convenient, durable and economical.

COMPLETE HYPODERMIC POCKET CASES.

For Syringe, Needles, Tubes of Hypodermic Tabloids, &c.

ELIXOIDS.

They effectually disguise every unpleasant quality and are most elegant and palatable preparations.

ABSORBENT COTTON (Lawton).

"Beautifully soft, readily absorbent, and free from chemicals."—*The Lancet*.

CITRATE OF CAFFEINE (Bishop).

(Granular Effervescent.)

For cephalalgia and all forms of headache (not congestive).

THE KEPLER EXTRACT OF MALT.

"It is the best known and most largely used Extract of Malt."—*The Lancet*.

THE KEPLER SOLUTION OF COD LIVER OIL IN EXTRACT OF MALT.

"An ideal form for administration of fat."—*British Medical Journal*.

MENTHOL PLASTER.

Is purely medicinal, and affords physicians a permanent means of maintaining the continuation of one of the most valuable remedies in the Pharmacopœia.

Complete Descriptive Lists sent on application.

SNOW HILL BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.

AMERICAN EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1887.

CLASSIFICATION.

CLASS.	Department I. AGRICULTURE.	
1.	Arboriculture and Forest Products.	Ornamental Woods, Timber, Dye-woods, Barks, Gums, Resins, Mosses, Seeds.
2.	Pomology.	Fruits, Nuts.
3.	Agricultural Products.	Cereals, Vegetables, Roots, Tobacco, Hops and Seeds.
4.	Land Animals.	Cows, Sheep, Horses, Swine, Poultry, &c. Wild animals.
5.	Marine Animals, Fish Culture and apparatus.	Fishes, Oysters, Clams, Shells, Corals. Whalebone, Fish-glue, Isinglass, Fish-oil. Fishing apparatus. Fish culture.
6.	Animal Products.	Hides, Leather, Bone, Horn, Glue, Wax, Feathers, Hair, Bristles.
7.	Alimentary Products.	Milk and Cream, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Honey, Sugar and Syrups. Wines and Malt Liquors. Bread, etc. Vegetable Oils. Preserved Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, and Extracts.
8.	Textile Substances of Vegetable or Animal origin.	Cotton, Hemp, Jute, Flax, Wool, Cocoons and Raw Silk.
9.	Machines, Implements, and Processes of Manufacture.	Spades, Hoes, Rakes, Shovels, Plows, Harrows, etc., Corn-planters, Drills, Cradles, Reapers. Mowers, Hay-loaders. Thrashers, Hullers, Corn-shellors. Feed-cutters, Mills, etc. Incubators. Churns, Cheese-presses, etc.
10.	Agricultural Administration.	Laying out Farms. Clearing (Stump Extractors), Drainage. Gates. Fertilizers. Road-making and Excavating Apparatus. Models of Farm Buildings, Cocooneries, Aviaries, Dairies.

CLASS.

Department II.—MINING AND METALLURGY.

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|--|
| 11. | Minerals, Ore, Stones. | Including Artificial Stones and Cements. |
| 12. | Metallurgical products. | Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Zinc, Antimony.
Nickel, etc.
Alloys. |

Department III.—MACHINERY.

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 13. | Machines, Tools and Apparatus of Mining, Metallurgy, and the extractive arts. | Drill, Borers, Coal-cutters, Hoisting Machinery, Crushers, Stamps, Concentrators, Gas Machines, etc. |
| 14. | Machines and Tools for working Metal, Wood and Stone. | Planing, Sawing, Grooving, Drilling, Slotting, Boring, Mortising, Cutting, Moulding and Carving Machines, Lathes, Rolling Mills, Blowers, Anvils, Forges, Emery Wheels, Drills, Taps, Dies, etc.
Brick, Pottery and Tile Machines. |
| 15. | Machines and Implements for Spinning, Weaving, etc. | Machines for the manufacture of Silk, Cotton, Woollen, India-rubba and Paper Goods, etc. |
| 16. | Machines, Apparatus, etc., used in making Clothing and Ornamental Objects. | Sewing and Knitting Machines.
Machines for making Boots and Shoes, Jewellery, Buttons, Pins, Needles, etc. |
| 17. | Machines and Apparatus for Type-setting, Printing, Stamp- ing, and Paper-working. | Printing Presses, Type-writing Machines. Printers' Furniture, Types, etc.
Paper and Card-cutting Machines. |
| 18. | Motors and Apparatus for Generation and Transmission of Power. | Boilers and Steam or Gas-generating Apparatus for motive purposes. Water-wheels, Windmills.
Steam, Air, Gas, and Water Engines.
Shafting, Belting, Cables, etc.
Steam Gauges, etc. |
| 19. | Machines and Apparatus for the Production and Application of Electricity. | Voltaic-Electric, Thermo-Electric, Magneto-Electric and Dynamo-Electric Apparatus, Motors, Accumulators, Conductors, Conduits, Insulating materials, Joints and Connections, Alarms, Telegraphs, Telephones, Electrical Illumination, Electro-Plating, etc. |
| 20. | Hydraulic and Pneumatic Apparatus. | Pumps. Air Compressors.
Blowers, Hydraulic Jacks, Rams, Presses, Elevators, Fire Engines and Fire Ex-tinguishing Apparatus, Hose, Ladders. Fire Escapes.
Stop Valves, Cocks, Pipes.
Ice Machines. |
| 21. | Railway plant, Rolling Stock and apparatus. | Locomotives, Cars, Weeels, Brakes, Coup lers, Ties, Switches, Frogs, etc., etc.
Street Railway Cars. |
| 22. | Aërial, Pneumatic and Water Transportation. | Pneumatic Railways and Dispatch Boats, Life Rafts, etc. Steering Apparatus. |

CLASS.	Department IV.—MANUFACTURES.	
25.	Chemical preparations.	Acids, Alkalies, Salts, Oils, Soaps, Paints, Essences, Perfumery, Cosmetics, Explosive and Fulminating Compounds.
26.	Ceramics.	Pottery, Porcelain, Glass, Bricks, Terra-cotta, Tiles.
27.	Furniture and Decorative objects ; Art Metal Work.	Furniture, Table Furniture, Glass, China, Silver Plate and Plated Ware, Mirrors, Picture Frames, Gas Fixtures, Lamps, &c.
28.	Heating, Cooking and Laundry Apparatus and objects of general use in construction and in buildings.	Stoves, Ranges, Steam Heating Appliances, Radiators, Manglers, Wringers, Ironing Machines, Kitchen utensils, Sanitary appliances, Manufactured parts of buildings, &c. Galvanized Iron Work, Metal Hollow-ware.
29.	Yarns and Woven Goods.	Cotton Yarns and Cloths. Woollen Yarns and Cloths. Linen Yarns and Cloths. Blankets, Shawls. Oil Cloths, Carpets, Felts.
30.	Silks and Silk Fabrics.	Spun Silk, Woven Silks, Ribbons, &c. Bindings, Braids, Upholsterers' Trimmings, &c.
31.	Clothing, Jewellery, Ornaments. Travelling equipments.	Clothing of all kinds, Boots and Shoes. Hats, Caps, and Gloves. Millinery, Embroideries, Artificial Flowers, Trimmings, Pins, Hooks and Eyes, Fans, Umbrellas, Canes, Pipes, Toys and fancy articles. Jewellery, Trunks, Valises, &c.
32.	Paper, Stationery, &c. Weapons, ancient and modern.	Stationery. Blank Books. Writing, Wrapping, Printing and Wall Papers, Cards, Cardboard. Firearms and Ammunition. Sporting Apparatus.
34.	Medical and Surgical Apparatus.	Surgical and Dental Instruments and Appliances. Pharmaceutical Apparatus.
35.	Hardware, Edge Tools, Cutlery, &c.	Hand Tools and Instruments. Hardware used in construction. Plumbers' and Gasfitters' Hardware. Ships' Hardware.
36.	Manufactures of Vegetable, Animal, or Mineral Materials.	India-rubber Goods and Manufactures. Brushes, Ropes and Cordage. Wooden and Willow-ware.
37.	Carriages, Vehicles and Accessories.	Coaches, Velocipedes, Bicycles, Baby Carriages, Wagons, Carts, Trucks, Sleighs, &c. Carriage and Horse Furniture—Harness and Saddlery, Whips, Spurs, &c.

CLASS.

Department V.—EDUCATION AND SCIENCE.

40.	Educational Appliances and Apparatus. Printed Books, &c.	School Furniture, Maps, Charts, &c. School Books, General Literature, Newspapers and Periodicals.
41.	Institutions and Organizations.	
42.	Scientific and Philosophical Instruments.	Instruments of Precision and Apparatus of Physical Research and Experiment. Astronomical Instruments. Nautical Instruments. Surveying Instruments. Aëronautical Instruments. Thermometers and Barometers. Indicating and Registering Apparatus. Gas and Water Meters, Logs, Calculating Machines. Weights and Measures, Scales, Balances. Clocks and Watches. Optical Instruments, Lenses and Prisms. Microscopes and Telescopes. Photographic Apparatus.
43.	Musical Instruments.	Pianos, Organs, Band and Orchestra Instruments, &c.
44.	Engineering and Architecture.	

Department VI.—FINE ARTS.

46.	Sculpture.
47.	Drawing.
48.	Painting.
49.	Engraving.
50.	Photography and Lithography.

BURNET LANDRETH,

Director in the United States.

R. M. SMITH,

Chief of Installation.

Department I.

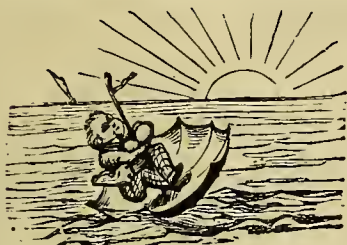
AGRICULTURE.

CLASS I.

ARBORICULTURE AND FOREST PRODUCTS.

Ornamental Woods, Timber, Dye-woods, Barks, Gums, Resins,
Mosses, Seeds.

- | | Col.
Location |
|--|------------------|
| 1. The Chicago and North-Western Railway , Chicago, Ill.
Various Woods and Timbers, for building and other purposes. | B 5 |
| 2. State of Rhode Island , Mark H. Wood, Comr., Barrington
Centre, R.I.
Specimens of each Native Wood and Shrub.
Photographs of each Native Tree.
Preserved Foliage and Seeds of Trees. | B 8 |
| 3. New York Boat Oar Co. Agents, J. Gardner & Sons,
Bootle, Liverpool, and West India Docks, London.
Two Panels, showing various descriptions of Fancy Woods. | B 35 |
| 4. Jos. A. Brokel & Co. , New York.
Scented Woods. | C 19 |
| 5. State of Colorado. Noel May, Comr., Denver, Colorado.
Specimens of Native Woods. | B 5, 6, 7 |



SANGSTER & CO.'S UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, EN TOUT CAS & WALKING STICKS.

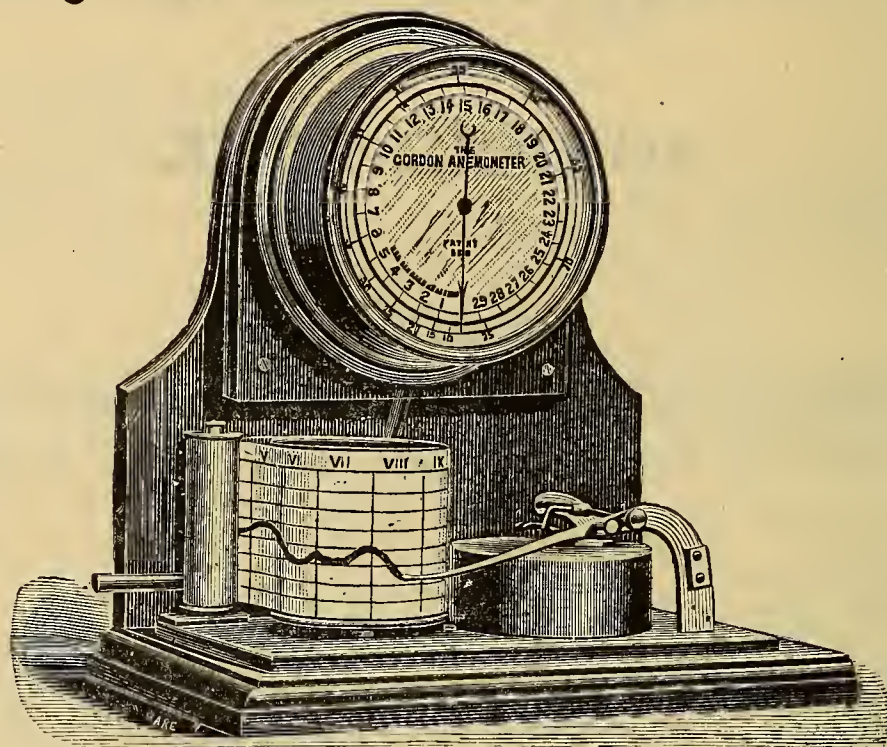
American Tourists and Continental Visitors to the American Exhibition are invited to inspect SANGSTER'S choice assortment of the above articles, in the Latest Designs and Fashions, at Moderate Prices.

140, REGENT STREET. 75, CHEAPSIDE.
10, ROYAL EXCHANGE. 94, FLEET STREET.

N.B.—SIX PRIZE MEDALS. MAKERS TO THE QUEEN.

THE GORDON Recording Anemometer & Pressure Gauge.

Price £15 15s.



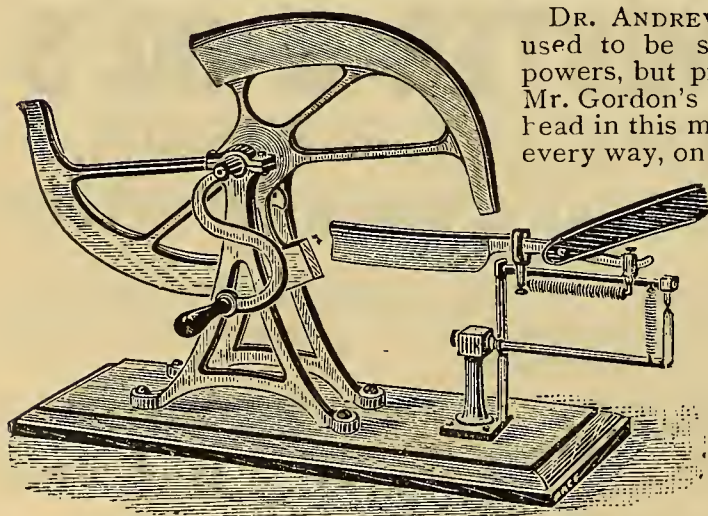
Price £15 15s.

THE GORDON ANEMOMETER indicates on a dial, and, at the same time records on a chart, the force or pressure of wind currents with the greatest accuracy. It registers the exact force and duration of every wind, from a gentle breeze to the most violent hurricane. It shows the length of interval between each blast of wind, and enables the officer to see at a glance whether a storm is increasing or abating. It will register the pressure on a ship during the whole voyage, from shore to shore, and enable a captain to lay before his owners an authentic statement of the weather through which he has passed, with the exact time when each variation occurred.

FURTHER PARTICULARS MAY BE OBTAINED FROM

THE GORDON RECORDING ANEMOMETER COMPANY,
Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

THE "PREMIER" RAZOR-STROPPING MACHINE.



DR. ANDREW WILSON, Editor of "Health," says:—"I used to be somewhat elated over my razor-stropping powers, but pride will have a fall, and since I have tried Mr. Gordon's machine I confess to hiding my diminished head in this matter of keeping razors in trim. Tested in every way, on razors keen and razors blunt, the machine is perfection. There is no trouble, science or skill involved in its use. You merely fix your razor in the holder, edge downwards, turn a handle merrily for a few seconds, and behold, the weapon is as keen—well, let us say, as a razor should be."

PRICES:

25s. plain; £2 2s. silver-plated.

Delivered free to any address on receipt of remittance.

J. GORDON, Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

CLASS II.

P O M O L O G Y.

Fruits, Nuts.

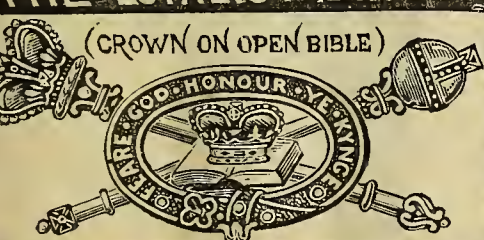
CLASS III.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Cereals, Vegetables, Roots, Tobacco, Hops and Seeds.

- | | Col.
Location. |
|--|-------------------|
| 51. The Chicago and North-Western Railway, Chicago,
Ill.
Tobacco, Broom-Corn, and Cereals. | B 5 |
| 52. New York Produce Exchange—Flour Inspection
Department, represented by Janvier Le Duc, Chairman
of Department, New York.
Samples of Flour from Wheat and Rye and products, or
Indian Corn, showing "standard grades." | B 60 |
| 53. Allen and Ginter, Richmond, Virginia, and 55, Holborn
Viaduct, London, E.C.
Allen and Ginter's Cigarettes and Smoking Tobacco. | C 65 |
| 54. Spratt's Patent (America) Ltd., 239 to 245, East 56th
Street, New York, and Henry Street, Bermondsey, London,
S.E.
Grains and Seeds of all kinds. | B 68 |
| 55. Northern Pacific Railway Co., New York.
Agricultural Products. | C 5 |
| 56. Kinney Tobacco Co.
Cigarettes, Tobaccos and Cigars. | B 55 |
| 57. W. L. Kimball and Co., Rochester, N.Y.
Cigarettes, Tobaccos and Cigars. | B 55 |
| 58. W. Atlee Burpee and Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; 133,
Cannon Street, London, E.
Seeds. | In
Gardens |

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(CROWN ON OPEN BIBLE)



J.N. MASTERS

Loyalist Jewellery

THE QUEEN HAS PERSONALLY INSPECTED THE DESIGN.
THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH COMMENDS IT

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PRIMROSE JEWELLERY



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1847.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

BRAIDED GOWN. as illustrated, from 7 guineas.

USEFUL CLOTH GOWNS,
4 to 7 guineas,

RIDING or HUNTING
HABITS, 4 to 10 gs.

A DEPARTMENT
is now added for
SILK & VELVET
GOWNS.

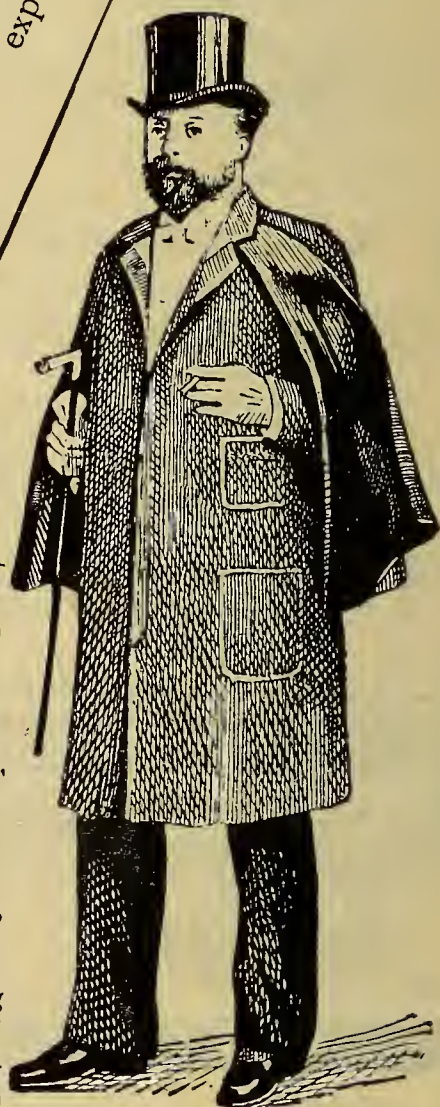
SPECIALITE
SILK
GOWN,
12
guineas.

**High-class Tailor for Ladies & Gentlemen,
252 & 253, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.**

Messrs. HOARE take this opportunity of returning thanks to their vast American clientele for past favours, and solicit an inspection of their Stock from those now in this country, when they will be pleased to show their Stock and give Estimates and Patterns for comparison without expecting an immediate purchase.

GENT'S Department

INVERNESS
CAPE,
for Evening Wear,
as Illustrated,
Lined Satin through-
out, 3 to 5 guineas.



Specialties.

Elastic Twill
Evening

DRESS SUITS,
5 to 8 guineas.

TRAVELLING
SUITS,
3 to 5 guineas.

FALL OVERCOATS,
3 to 7 guineas,

Speciality Travelling
OVERCOATS, the "Ocean,"
the "Voyageur," the "Atlan-
tic," 4 to 8 gs.; fur lined, 12 to 50

CLASS IV.

LAND ANIMALS.

Cows, Sheep, Horses, Swine, Poultry, &c. Wild Animals.

- | | Col.
Location. |
|--|-------------------|
| 76. Franklyn W. Smith, St. Augustine, Fla. Agent, F. P. Hill.
Stuffed Alligators, Snakes and Birds. | D 8 |

CLASS V.

MARINE ANIMALS, FISH CULTURE AND APPARATUS.

Fishes, Oysters, Clams, Shells, Corals. Whalebone, Fish-Glue,
Isinglass, Fish-Oil. Fishing Apparatus. Fish Culture.

- | | |
|---|------|
| 101. A. J. Peat, 677, North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Alligators, Florida Sea Beans, Shells, Marine Curiosities,
and Manufactures thereof. | C 12 |
| 102. Russia Cement Co., Gloucester, Mass., and 46, Holborn
Viaduct, London, E.C.
Le Page's Liquid Fish-Glues.
Le Page's Liquid Belting-Cement.
Le Page's Gold Medal Mucilage. | B 51 |
| 103. I. and M. Cohen, 53, Houndsditch, London, E.C.
Sponges. | A 16 |

A. LINNEY,
HOSIER & SHIRT MAKER.

.....
**SPECIALITIES IN GLOVES, SCARVES, AND
UNDERCLOTHING.**

SOLE MAKER OF LINNEY'S PATENT RIDING SHIRT.
.....

99, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

N.B.—Terms moderate. Large Discount for Cash.

CLASS VI.**ANIMAL PRODUCTS.**

Hides, Leather, Bone, Horn, Glue, Wax, Feathers, Hair, Bristles.

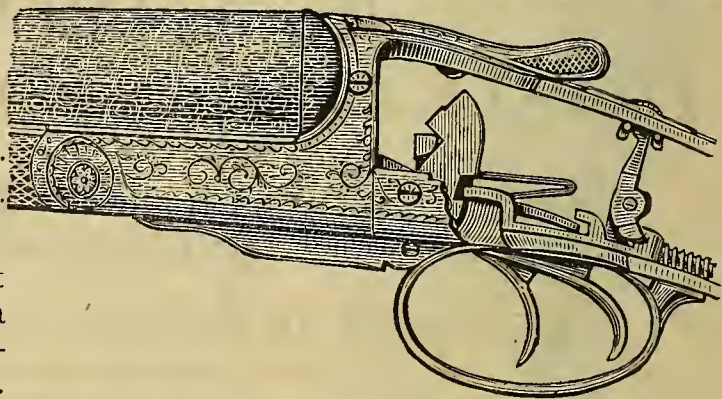
- | | Col.
Location. |
|---|-------------------|
| 126. Baugh & Sons , Philadelphia, Pa.
Glues, and various Bone Products. | B 36 |
| 126. J. Ullmann , 165, Mercer Street, New York, and 3, Edmund Place, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.
Furs, Skins, and Manufactured Furs. | B 9 |
| 127. Knight and Co. , 19, Sixth Street, San Francisco, Cal., and 100, St. John's Road, Hoxton, London, N.
Patent Rehave Gum, Cement and Glue. | A 57 |

CLASS VII.**ALIMENTARY PRODUCTS.**Milk and Cream, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Honey, Sugar and Syrups.
Wines and Malt Liquors. Bread, &c. Vegetable Oils. Preserved Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, and Extracts.

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 151. Reeves, Parvin & Co. , Philadelphia, Pa.
Canned Tomatoes of the Quinton brand. | B 65 |
| 152. Firm of John Matthews , New York.
Soda Water and Syrups. | C 24 |
| 153. Moxie Nerve Food Co. (Freman & Fletcher) , 51, East Twelfth Street, New York.
Liquid Temperance Beverage and Nerve Food combined. | B 67 |
| 154. Winslow Packing Company , Portland, M.
Canned Goods. | B 59 |

HAMMERLESS GUNS.

The Two Leading Lines.

The CARLTON.12 or 10-bore.
The new Model, with Triplex Safety.
Price - - £20.**The PHANTOM.**The lightest gun extant, a 12-bore weighing only $4\frac{3}{4}$ -lbs., without a rival for a hot or hilly country.**WATSON BROS., 4, PALL MALL, LONDON.**

By Appointment to H.I.M. the Sultan of Turkey.

- | | Col.
Location. |
|---|-------------------|
| 155. C. P. Mattock , Portland, Me.
Canned Goods. | B 59 |
| 156. Libby, McNeil & Libby , Chicago, Ill. Agents, Henry
A. Lane & Co., 15, Philpot Lane, London, E.C.
Canned Meats.
Preserved Meats.
Preserved Foods in Tins. | B 66 |
| 157. E. C. Hazard & Co. , 87, 89 & 91, Hudson Street, New
York.
Shrewsbury Tomato Ketchup, a condiment for the table.
It is made only from ripe tomatoes, that by careful
cultivation have been brought to a high degree of
perfection. The peculiar processes to which it is sub-
jected in manufacture, together with the chemically
pure component parts, constitute this delicate relish. | B 56 |
| 158. Hiram Ricker & Sons , Poland Spring, South Poland, Me.
Poland Water. | C 34 |
| 159. Gordon & Dilworth , 563 and 565, Greenard Street, New
York.
Preserved Fruits and Vegetables in Glass and Tin, inclu-
ding Sauces, Syrups, Soups, Jams, Jellies, Sweet
Pickles, and other table delicacies. | B 61 |
| 160. Fairbank Canning Co. , Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.
Canned Beef, Mutton, Tongues, &c. | B 66 |
| 161. The Bergner and Engel Brewing Co. , Philadelphia,
Pa.
Lager Beer, Ales and Porter. | B 69 |
| 162. Walter Baker & Co. , 158, State Street, Boston, Mass.
Chocolate and Cocoa Preparations. | B 63 |
| 163. The Armour Canning Co. , Chicago; The Armour
Packing Co. , Kansas City; and Sun Wharf, 2, Tooley
Street, London, S.E.
Compressed Corned Beef, Brawn, Ox Tongues, Lunch
Tongues, Minced Steak and Collops, Potted Ham,
Tongue, Soups, &c., &c. | B 65 |

American Visitors and others are invited to inspect the NEW PATENT
NATURAL CARBONIC ACID GAS MACHINE, NEW LAGER BEER ENGINE,
and other Bar and Cellar Appliances.

FARROW & JACKSON,

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- 164. The Johnston Fluid Beef Company.** Agent, John L. Johnston, 10, Trinity Square, Tower Hill, London, E.C. **C 71**
 Johnston's Fluid Beef or Bo-vril.
 Bo-vril Lozenges.
 Bo-vril Lozenges (peptonised).
 Bo-vril Cream Lozenges.
 Bo-vril and Iron Lozenges.
 Johnston's Peptonised Fluid Beef.
 Johnston's Beef Iron and Wine.
 Johnston's Beef Flour.
 Johnston's Beef Flour (peptonised).
 Johnston's Beef Flour Soup.
- 165. American Wine Company,** St. Louis, Mo.; Agents Rodwell & Co., 22, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. **B 68**
 Sparkling Catawba Champagne and other Wines.
- 166. W. H. Ussher,** Carrolton Avenue, New Orleans, La. **B 57**
 Banana Liqueur, made from the juice of the Banana.
- 167. Hygeia Sparkling Distilled Water Co.,** 351-353, West Twelfth Street, New York. Agent, N. R. Cottman, 18, St. Oswald's Road, Fulham, London, S.W. **B 30**
 Distilled Water.
- 168. Messrs. Burton and Co.,** 20, Bucklersbury, London, E.C. **B 64**
 The Arcadian Mineral Spring Water.
 The Waukesha Anti-Diabetic Water.
- 169. Spratt's Patent (America) Limited.** Office: Henry Street, Bermondsey, London, S.E. Factory: 239-245, East Fifty-sixth Street, New York. **B 68**
 Ship Biscuits of all kinds.
 Extra Fine Cabin Biscuits, for Yacht and Table use.
 Patent Meat Fibrine Vegetable Dog Cakes (with Beetroot).
 „ Cod-Liver Oil Dog Cakes.
 „ Fish and Meat Fibrine Dog Cakes (with Beetroot).
 „ Poultry Meal.
 „ Game Meal.
 Whole Meal Biscuits.
 Forage Biscuits, for Cavalry and Hunting purposes.
 Foal Food.
 Various Dog, Poultry and Game Foods.
 Various Horse and Cattle Foods.

SIR JOHN BENNETT, 65 & 64, Cheapside, London.

Watch, Clock, and Jewellery Manufacturer, by Appointment to Her Majesty.

GOLD KEYLESS MINUTE CHRONOGRAPH, of the highest quality, finished throughout in the best possible style. Elegant in appearance, and perfectly accurate as a timekeeper. This Watch registers the *minutes*, seconds, and fifths of a second. £30 to £60.
GOLD KEYLESS CHRONOMETER of the highest quality. Adjusted and rated. Specially suitable for presentation. In massive 18-carat hunting, half-hunting, or crystal glass cases. £60 to £80.

	Col. Location.
170. Atmospheric Churn Co. (Woolf and Co.), Washington Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; and 119, New Bond Street, London, W. American Fruit Syrups.	C 39
171. Dunham and Wood. Prepared Cocoa Nut.	A 64
171. Cibils Beef Company, New York Fluid and Solid Beef.	B 58
172. J. M. Andreae, Brockton, Mass] Confectionery.	D 36
173. Bozrah Mineral Spring Co., Northwich, Conn. Natural Mineral Waters.	A 63
174. N. Kilvert & Sons, New York. Lard.	B 59
175. Louis Tachau and Co., Louisville, Ky., and 63, London Street, Fitzroy Square, London, W. Maple Sugar, Syrup and Candy.	B 68

CLASS VIII.

TEXTILE SUBSTANCES OF VEGETABLE OR ANIMAL ORIGIN.

Cotton, Hemp, Jute, Flax, Wool, Cocoons and Raw Silk.

201. The Women's Silk Cultural Association, 1,222 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Raw Silk in Jars.	D 15
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H. PEAT & CO.,

Saddlers and Harness Makers

TO H.R.H THE PRINCE OF WALES,

173, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

N.B.—Saddlery and Harness for America and the Colonies.

THE CHARING CROSS BANK

(REGISTERED),

28, BEDFORD STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

ADVANCES IMMEDIATELY MADE

Upon Approved Promissory Notes, as follows, without deductions:—

Advance, £25,	twelve	monthly	repayments	of	£2	5	10
„	50,	„	„	„	4	11	8
„	100,	„	„	„	9	3	4

Larger amounts in the same proportion.

ADVANCES of £30 to £2,000 granted at a few hours' notice, in town or country, male or female, on mortgage of furniture, horses, carriages, pictures, billiard tables, jewels, books, plate, linen, trade and farm stock, plant, crops, etc., without removal, and to assist persons into business. Also on deeds, policies, and reversions at 5 per cent. for one month to 14 years. Distance no object. Easy repayments. Strictly private. Call (personally) or write.

NOTICE.—Before applying elsewhere, or paying fees, ask any solicitor, auctioneer, etc., in England and Wales knowing this Bank, and you will at once find out you are treating with an old-established (1870), safe and *bonâ fide* Bank. If you cannot get money here you cannot get it anywhere. Having large capital, we do business at lower interest than any public or private office in London. No good advance ever refused.

THE CHARING CROSS BANK

(Established 1870),

28, BEDFORD STREET, STRAND, LONDON,

Offers special facilities for all requiring banking accounts, as no charges are made for keeping accounts or clearing country cheques. Four per cent. allowed on the minimum monthly balances.

Deposits of £10 and upwards received at 5 per cent. per annum, subject to one month's notice of withdrawal.

Subject to three months' notice of withdrawal, 6 per cent.

Subject to six months' notice of withdrawal, 7 per cent.

Interest paid monthly, quarterly, or as agreed.

For prospectus write or apply.

A. WILLIAMS, Manager.

CLASS IX.

MACHINES, IMPLEMENTS, AND PROCESSES
OF MANUFACTURE.

Spades, Hoes, Rakes, Shovels, Plows, Harrows, &c. Corn-planters,
Drills, Cradles, Reapers. Mowers, Hay-loaders. Thrashers,
Hullers, Corn-shellers, Feed-cutters, Mills, &c. Incubators.
Churns, Cheese-presses, &c.

- | | Col.
Location. |
|---|-------------------|
| 226. Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Machine Co., Hoosick Falls, Rensselaer Co., N.Y.
One-horse Grass Mower.
Two-horse Grass Mower, with Tilling-bar.
Light Enclosed Gear Self-delivery Reaper.
Light Harvester and Binder (Twine).
Low Elevator, Harvester and Binder (Twine).
Straw Harvester and Binder. | C 64 |
| 227. Samuel Fisk, 10, Barclay Street, New York.
Cane Shredder. | C 51 |
| 228. Lloyd and Supplee Hardware Co., 625, Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pennsylvania Lawn Mower (English pattern).
City Lawn Mower.
Great American Meat Cutter and Chopper. | A 45 |
| 229. The Johnston Harvester Co., Batavia, New York.
Harvesting Machines—
One "Continental" Harvester and Binder.
One Light Steel Frame Harvester and Binder.
One Continental Reaper.
One No. 7 Combined Reaper and Mower.
One Mayflower Mower (Two-horse).
One Mayflower Mower (One-horse).
One Harrow and Seeder.
One Pulveriser.
One Horse Hay Rake. | C 68 |

Americans requiring Harness and Saddlery would do well to visit the old-established Firm of

PEAT & CO.,

Saddlers to the Royal Family,

173, PICCADILLY,

Where every description of Saddlery and Harness suitable for America is manufactured.

Some of the best Harness to be seen in New York, Boston, and other cities in the United States, has been supplied by Messrs. Peat. The authoress of "Ladies on Horseback," and "Riding for Ladies," recommends all ladies who wish for a good Saddle to go to Peat.

- 230. Enterprise Manufacturing Co. of Pennsylvania,** C 30
Philadelphia, Pa.
Patented Hardware Specialities, comprising the following:
Enterprise Meat Choppers.
Coffee, Spice, and Drug Mills.
Bone, Shell and Corn Mills.
Smoked Beef Shavers.
Sausage Stuffers and Lard Presses.
Fruit, Wine, and Drug Presses.
Vegetable Slicer.
Cherry Stoner.
Measuring Faucets.
Tobacco, Root and Herb Cutters.
Bung-hole Borers.
- 231. Duanett H. Nash,** C 66
successor to Nash and Brothers, Milling-
ton, Morris Co., New Jersey.
Acme Pulverising Harrow, Clod Crusher, and Leveller.
- 232. Firm of John Matthews,** D 32
New York.
Soda Water Fountains and Apparatus.
- 233. Withington & Cooley Manufacturing Co.,** C 63
Jackson, Mich.
Farm and Garden Tools, or Hand Agricultural Implements,
consisting of—
Forks (Hay and Manure).
Hoes.
Rakes (Garden and Lawn).
Scythe Snaths.
Grain Cradles.
Wheelbarrows.
- 234. Chadborn & Coldwell Manufacturing Company,** C 68
Newburgh, New York.
Lawn Mowers for hand or horse-power; Excelsior Grain
Drills.
- 235. Batcheller & Sons Co.,** C 30
Wallingford, Vt.
Hay Forks.
Manure Forks.
Spading Forks.
- 236. Hiram Holt & Co.,** C 30
East Wilton, Franklin Co., Me.
“Lightning” Hay Knives.

SIR JOHN BENNETT, 65 & 64, Cheapside, London.

Watch, Clock, and Jewellery Manufacturer, by Appointment to Her Majesty.

GOLD KEYLESS CHRONOGRAPH, with fly-back seconds hand, $\frac{3}{4}$ -plate half-chronometer, jewelled in 13 actions. In massive 18-carat hunting, half-hunting, or crystal glass cases. Specially made for hunting and rough wear. £20, £25, £30 to £50.

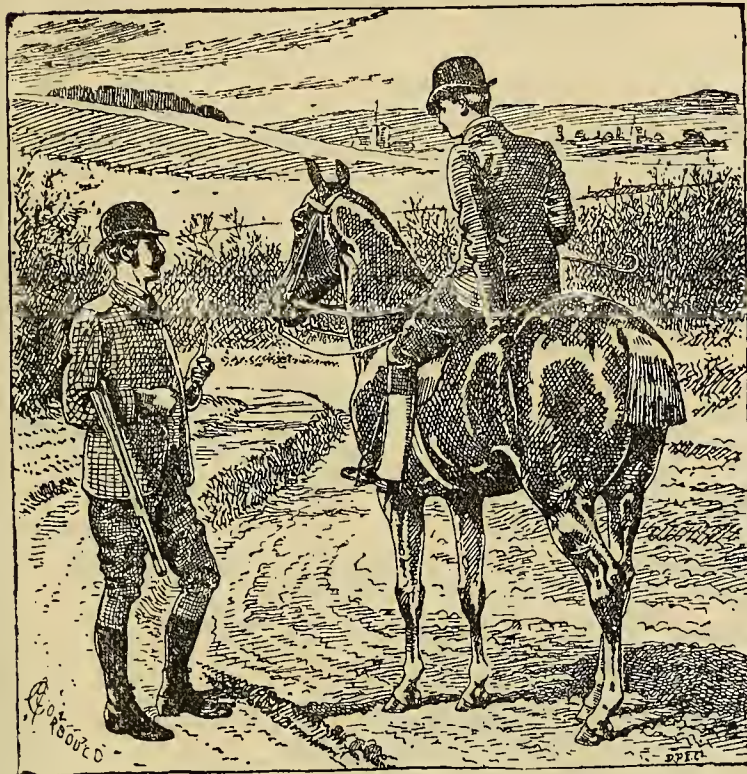
These Watches register the seconds and fifths of a second.

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IMPROVED

"KNICKERBOCKER BREECHE

FOR WALKING OR RIDING.



Vide "THE FIELD,"
19, 1884:—

"The object has been to
bine the looseness and fit
of knickerbockers at and
the knee with the fit of Br
below it, and the result a
to us entirely satisfactory.

CAN BE WORN WITH LEG
OR STOCKINGS.

Patterns and Self-Measu
Forms forwarded on applica

HUNTING, RACING, and
BREECHES, perfect in
and fit.

THOMAS & SONS' cele
WATERPROOF TW
and choice **SCOTCH &**
HOMESPUNS, for Fishi
Shooting Suits.

Orders receive prompt attent

THOMAS & SONS, Sporting and Military Tailors and Breeches M
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TELEPHONE, 3674.

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Well-appointed Carriages of every description,
Respectable Coachmen, in Livery.

PRIVATE FOUR-HORSE COACH

For Races, &c.

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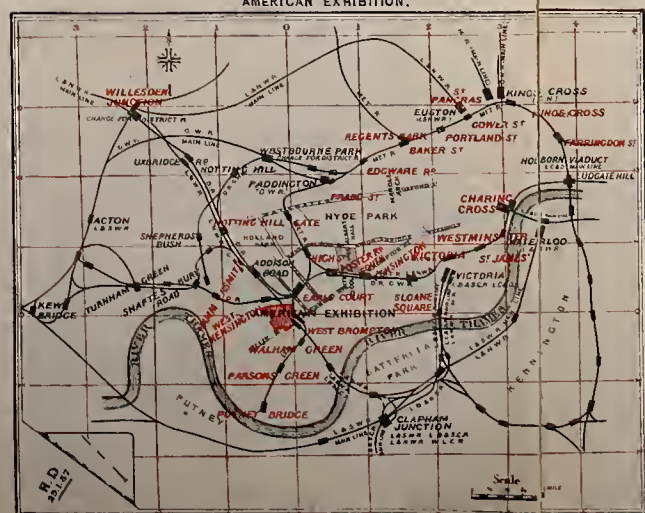
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Opens at Earls Court, Kensington, London, (Eng.), May 9th 1887.
Closes, Oct. 31. 1887.



MAP OF LONDON
WITH RAILWAYS TO
AMERICAN EXHIBITION.



INDEX.

- Exhibition Buildings, and State and other Pavilions
 - Art Gallery
 - Refreshment Bars and Dining Saloons
 - Concert Hall & Band Stand
 - Lavatories
 - Ornamental Gardens
 - Executive Buildings
 - Railway Stations
- P = PAVILIONS.

SEVEN ENTRANCES.
TOTAL AREA OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS 25 ACRES

SCALE OF FEET.

Drawn by J. C. L. 1887. 36, Old Jewry & Woodfields E.C.

Col.
Location

- 237. Bickford & Huffman**, Macadow, Mayne Co., N.Y. **C 66**
 One plain Grain Drill, "Farmers' Favourite" for sowing Grains and Grass Seeds.
 One Fertilizer Drill, "Farmers' Favourite," with Wizard Fertilizer Attachment, for sowing Grains and Grass Seeds, and at the same time fertilizing the ground planted.
- 3. J. S. & G. F. Simpson**, Brooklyn, E.D., N.Y. Agents, **C 59**
 Cunningham, Shaw & Co., 21, Water St., Liverpool.
 The Original Bogardus Patent Universal Eccentric Mills, with patented improvements.
 One No. 5 Mill, with Guide Pulley Attachments.
 One No. 2 Mill, with Counter Shaft.
 One No. 2 Mill, with Bevel Gearing.
 One No. 3 Mill, with Counter Shaft.
 One No. 6 Mill, for Hand or Steam Power.
- 239. J. B. Stoner**, New York. Agent, W. R. Dell and Son, 26, **C 60**
 Mark Lane, London, E.C.
 One bushel Automatic Wheat Weighing Machine.
 One Automatic Flour Scale to weigh one sack of 280lbs.
 One Automatic Wheat Weighing Machine for Warehouse.
 One Automatic Wheat Conveyor.
 One Improved Exhaust Elevator.
 One Improved Exhaust Fan.
 One Sack Holder.
- 240. Jno. T. Noye Manufacturing Co.**, Buffalo, N.Y. **C 60**
 Agents, W. R. Dell and Son, 26, Mark Lane, London, E.C.
 One 9 x 18ft. Double Stevens' Patent Roller Mill.
- 241. Barnard and Leas Manufacturing Co.**, Moline, Ill. **C 60**
 Agent, W. R. Dell and Son, 26, Mark Lane, London, E.C.
 One No. 2 Barnard's Dustless Separator.
 One No. 1 Victor Smutter.
 One No. 1 Victor Brush.
 One No. 0 Barnard's Horizontal Smutter.
- 242. Geo. T. Smith Middlings Purifier Co.**, Jackson, **C 60**
 Mich. Agents, W. R. Dell & Son, 26, Mark Lane, London, E.C.
 One No. 0 G. T. Smith Middlings Purifier.
 One No. 3 G. T. Smith Scalper.
 One No. 3 G. T. Smith Centrifugal.
 One No. 3 G. T. Smith Inter-Elevator Bolt.

SIR JOHN BENNETT, 65 & 64, Cheapside, London.

Watch, Clock, and Jewellery Manufacturer, by Appointment to Her Majesty.

SILVER KEYLESS $\frac{3}{4}$ -PLATE HALF-CHRONOMETER, in strong crystal glass case, jewelled throughout. This Watch is specially made for rough wear and all variations of temperature. £8, £10, £12, £15.

SILVER HUNTING or HALF-HUNTING $\frac{3}{4}$ -PLATE KEYLESS LEVER, in stout silver case, chronometer balance, jewelled throughout. A thoroughly reliable Watch. £6, £7, £8, £10.

- | | Col.
Location. |
|---|-------------------|
| 243. Howes and Ewell , Silver Creek, N.Y., and 64, Mark Lane, London, E.C.
One No. 5 "Eureka" Warehouse and Elevator Separator with large capacity.
One No. 5 "Eureka" Close Scouring and Separating Machine.
One No. 2 "Eureka" Zigzag Oat and Cockle Separator.
One No. 00 "Eureka" Vertical Smut and Separating Machine.
One No. 3 "Eureka" Horizontal Smut and Separating Machine.
One No. 3 "Eureka" Vertical Brush Finishing and Polishing Machine.
One No. 1 "Eureka" Automatic Magnetic Separator.
One "Eureka Silver Creek" Flour Packer.
One "Excelsior" Upright Iron Clad Bran Duster.
One "Excelsior" Horizontal Iron Clad Bran Duster.
One No. 2 "Silver Creek" Centrifugal Flour Dresser.
One "Campbell" Winnowing Machine.
One "Backus Champion" Water Motor.
One "Sandwich Veteran" Corn-Sheller.
One Wheat-Washing Machine.
One Dust Catcher.
One "Little Giant" Double Turbine. | C 56 |
| 244. Kilburne and Jacobs Manufacturing Co. , Columbus, Ohio.
Excavating Machinery.
The Columbus Solid Steel Scraper.
The K. and J. Wheel Scraper.
Railway Barrows. | C 67 |
| 245. Williams Bros. , Ithoca, N.Y.
Model Horse Rakes. | C 67 |
| 246. Prof. Compton , New York.
Stump Extractor. | C 38 |

CLASS X.

AGRICULTURAL ADMINISTRATION.

Laying out Farms. Clearing (Stump Extractors), Drainage. Gates. Fertilizers, Road-making and Excavating Apparatus. Models of Farm Buildings. Cocooneries, Aviaries, Dairies.

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 276. Baugh and Sons , Philadelphia, Pa.
Bone Black Fertilizers. | B 36 |
| 277. Spratt's Patent (America) Ltd. , 239 and 245, East Fifty-sixth Street, New York, and Henry Street, Bermondsey, London, S.E.
Houses and Appliances for Dogs and Poultry. | B 68 |
| 278. Collins and Thomson , New York.
Farm Production. | A 8 |

Department II.

MINING AND METALLURGY.

CLASS XI.

MINERALS, ORE, STONES,

Including Artificial Stones and Cements.

- | | Col.
Location. |
|--|----------------------|
| 301. The International Terra-Cotta Lumber Co.,
(C. C. Gilman, Pres.), 115, Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.,
Cook Co.
Samples of Porous Earthenware.
A Fireproofing and Building Material, and
Machines used in their Manufacture. | A 32 |
| 302. Prof. A. E. Foote, M.D., 1,223, Belmont Avenue,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Rare Mineral specimens for Cabinets.
Systematic Collections of Minerals and Geological speci-
mens for Colleges, Schools, and Students. | C 9 & A 6 |
| 303. State of Rhode Island, Mark H. Wood, Comr.,
Barrington Centre, R.I.
Germs of all Native Products, Minerals, Ores, Stones, etc. | B 7 |
| 304. The Chicago and North-Western Railway,
Chicago, Ill.
Iron Ore, Tin Ore, Coals, Building Stone, Bricks and
Soils. | B 5 |

MINERALS & SCIENTIFIC BOOKS.

Prof. A. E. FOOTE, of PHILADELPHIA,



Has selected from over 150 tons of material (the largest stock of the kind in the world) 11 tons and about 25,000 specimens, that he now offers for sale at the "**MICA PAVILION**," opposite the West Brompton Entrance. Many of these, such as **Wulfenite**, **Amazon Stone**, and other rare species, are the finest ever seen. A Lapidary is constantly employed here. Illustrated Catalogue of 100 pages, 6d. (to Customers free).

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WANTED—CHOICE! COLLECTIONS OF MINERALS OR BOOKS.

- 305. Edwin W. Streeter**, 18, New Bond Street, London, W.
Models of all the Great Diamonds of the World, as follows:—

C 16

Dresden Green (two)	Pigott
Star of South Africa (rough)	Great Mogul
Nassac (two)	Porter Rhodes (rough; two)
Victoria (rough)	Star of the South (cut)
Rajah of Mattam	Pasha of Egypt
Koh-i-Nur (first cutting)	Cumberland
do. (second cutting)	Pitt
Dresden Drop (two)	Eugenie
Shah	Shah II.
Sancy (two)	Blue Drop
Nizam (rough)	Stewart (rough)
The Koh-i-Nur of the Shah	Table of Shah
Star of the South (rough)	Two Brillollettes of the Em- press Eugenie
Jean Ghir Shah	Nizam (cut)
Russian Red	Polar Star (two)
Persian Koh-i-Nur	Dresden Drop (rough)
Orloff	
Star of South Africa (cut)	
The Great Table Diamond	DRAWINGS.
Stewart (two)	Hope's Brunswick Blue Diamond
Napoleon	Tavernier's Blue Diamond
Hope's Blue	The Primrose (three)
Tiffany	The Tiffany (four)
Primrose	The Black Diamond
Florentine	

- 306. Atmospheric Churn Co.** (Woolf and Co.), Washington Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., and 119, New Bond Street, London, W.
Indestructible Patent Granite.

C 39

- 307. Holt, Childs, and Brotherton**, Leadenhall Buildings, London, E.C.
American Minerals.

B 6

- 308. Pennsylvania State Mineral Exhibit**, Philadelphia.
Minerals.

A 5

- 309. Northern Pacific Railway Co.**, New York.
Minerals.

C 6

- 310. State of Colorado.** Noel May, Comr., Denver, Colorado.
Minerals, Ores, Stones, etc.

B 5, 6, 7

- 311. Seven Thirty Mines**, Georgetown, Colorado.
Specimens of Ores.

B 7

CLASS XII.

METALLURGICAL PRODUCTS.

Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Zinc, Antimony, Nickel, &c. Alloys.

- 326. The Chicago and North-Western Railway**, Chicago, Ill.
Copper.

B 5

- 327 State of Colorado.** Noel May, Comr., Denver, Colorado.
Metallurgical Products.

B 5, 6, 7

Department III.

MACHINERY.

CLASS XIII.

MACHINES, TOOLS AND APPARATUS OF MINING, METALLURGY, AND THE EXTRACTIVE ARTS.

Drill Borers, Coal Cutters, Hoisting Machinery, Crushers, Stamps,
Concentrators. Gas Machines, &c.

350. Clarke & Wellington, New Rochelle, New York.
Ingersoll Rock Drills.

Col.
Location,
C 33

351. John Robert Alsing, 27, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C
(care of Messrs. Alsing & Co.)
Dry and Wet Pulverizer and Mixing Cylinder.

C 58

CLASS XIV.

MACHINES AND TOOLS FOR WORKING METAL, WOOD AND STONE.

Planing, Sawing, Grooving, Drilling, Slotting, Boring, Mortising,
Cutting, Moulding and Carving Machines, Lathes, Rolling Mills,
Blowers, Anvils, Forges, Emery Wheels, Drills, Taps, Dies, &c.
Brick, Pottery and Tile Machines.

376. Berlin Machine Works, Berlin, U.S.A.

C 57

Three Sand-papering Machines.

One Single Drum Machine, for sand-papering or polishing
bent as well as straight stock.

One Double Drum Sand-papering or Polishing Machine,
for polishing straight stock of all kinds.

One Economist Polishing and Planing Machine combined.

This Machine embodies all features in second
machine mentioned, but, in addition, has a planer
which planes all stock to a thickness before it
reaches polishing drums.

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THE THOMSON-HOUSTON SYSTEM

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SOLE AGENTS AND OPERATORS IN ENGLAND.

INSTALLATIONS in over 200 CITIES & TOWNS
in various parts of the world.

The lights are *superior in colour and steadiness*, and the *entire apparatus* is more *economical, efficient, and safe*, more *easily managed* and *less liable to derangement* than any other.

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Should, before deciding upon any other System, communicate with the
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Or apply at the Office in the Engine-room adjoining Sixth Street and Washington Avenue, where we have on view a specimen Installation, comprising an apartment furnished in the most artistic style and lit with the Electric Light decorated with our Special Fittings and Electroliers.

Col
Location

- 377. Chambers Brothers and Co.,** 52nd Street, below Lancaster Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. **C 60**
- A Clay Tempering Brick Machine.
Expressing the tempered clay in a continuous bar, sanding it, and cutting it into brick lengths by an automatic device under the control of the issuing clay bar. The clay is fed directly to the machine, as taken from the bank or pit, without previous handling or preparation.
- An Artificial Brick Dryer.
For receiving tempered clay bricks directly from the brick-making machine, and drying them within a few hours, ready for setting in the kiln.
- 378. Morse Twist, Drill and Machine Co.,** New Bedford, Mass. Agents, Buck and Hickman, Whitechapel Road, London. E. **C 51**
- Patent Straight Lip Increase Twist Drills.
Straightway Drills and Sockets.
Solid and Shell Reamers.
Milling Cutters.
Screw Plates, Dies and Taps.
Beach's and Stetson's Patent Drill Chucks.
Drill Grinders, etc.
- 379. Pratt and Whitney Machine Co.,** Hartford, Conn. Agents, Buck and Hickman, Whitechapel Road, London, E. **C 51**
- Bolt Screwing Machines, for hand and power.
Stocks and Dies.
Hand and Machine Taps.
Patent Lathe Chucks, etc.
- 380. Oneida Steam Engine Co.,** Oneida, N.Y. Agents, Buck and Hickman, Whitechapel Road, London, E. **C 51**
- Little Giant Drill Chucks.
Westcott's Lathe Chucks.
- 381. Cushman Chuck Co.,** Hartford, Conn. Agents, Buck and Hickman, Whitechapel Road, London, E. **C 51**
- Lathe and Drill Chucks of various kinds.
- 382. E. Horton and Son Co.,** Windsor Locks, N.Y. Agents, Buck and Hickman, Whitechapel Road, London, E. **C 51**
- Patent Lathe Chucks, Ordinary and Combination.
Milling Machine Chucks.

SIR JOHN BENNETT, 65 & 64, Cheapside, London.

Watch, Clock, and Jewellery Manufacturer, by Appointment to Her Majesty.

- SILVER KEYLESS $\frac{3}{4}$ -PLATE HALF-CHRONOMETER,** in strong crystal glass case, jewelled throughout. This Watch is specially made for rough wear and all variations of temperature. £8, £10, £12, £15.
- SILVER HUNTING or HALF-HUNTING $\frac{3}{4}$ -PLATE KEYLESS LEVER,** in stout silver case, chronometer balance, jewelled throughout. A thoroughly reliable Watch. £6, £7, £8, £10.

**ART
FABRICS**
FOR DRESS & DECORATION.

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COSTUMES,**
HATS, &c., FOR LADIES & CHILDREN.

INDIAN
CASHMERE

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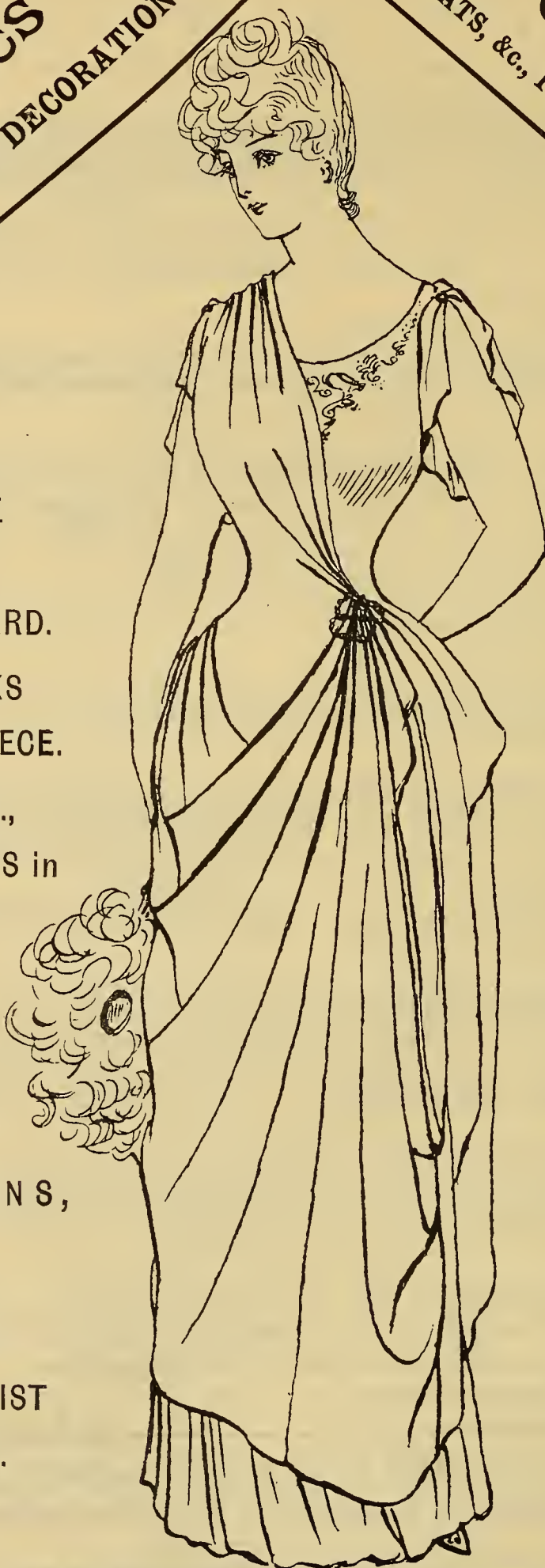
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EASTERN DYES in
RARE and
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COLOURS.
BROCADES,
SATINS,
VELVETEENS,
etc.

PATTERNS
AND PRICE LIST
POST FREE.



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APPLICATION,
and which
MAY BE KEPT.

CHILDREN'S
SMOCKS FROM
22s. 6d.,
in
INDIAN CASHMERE
LADIES'
COSTUMES
in
LLAMA WOOL,
from
4½ GUINEAS.

PERFECT
FIT GUARANTEED.

A. STEPHENS & CO.,
INDIAN SILK MERCHANTS,
326, REGENT ST., W. (near the Langham Hotel).

	Col. Location.
383. Detroit Emery Wheel Co. , Norwich, Conn. Emery Wheels, Knife Sharpeners, &c.	A 53
384. Warwick & Stanger , New York. Scroll Sawing Machines.	A 53
385. John G. Leffingwell , Newark, N.J. Wood-Cutting Machine.	C 55
386. Miller's Falls Co. , New York. Agents, Buck and Hickman, Whitechapel Road, London, E. Barber's Braces, Breast Drills, Hand Drills, &c.	C 51
387. Seneca Falls Manufacturing Co. , Seneca Falls, N.Y, Agents, Chas. Churchill and Co., 21, Cross Street. Fret Sawing Machines.	D 60

CLASS XV.

**MACHINES AND IMPLEMENTS FOR SPINNING,
WEAVING, &c.**

Machines for the Manufacture of Silk, Cotton, Woollen, India-rubber
and Paper Goods, &c.

401. Fernando B. Smith , 180, East Fourth Street, Canton, Ohio. Fabric Tufters.	C 27
402. D. E. Keating , Providence, R.I. Weaving Machines.	C 52
403 Crompton Loom Works , Worcester, Mass. Agent, D. E. Keating, Mount Pleasant, R.I., and Huddersfield, Yorkshire. Machinery for Weaving Carpets and other Fabrics.	C 52

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(Extending to Burlington Arcade.)

**HAIRDRESSERS, PERFUMERS, AND ORNAMENTAL
HAIR MANUFACTURERS.**

CAUTION TO STRANGERS.

**This Firm (Established 1819) has NO CONNECTION with another HOUSE
of SAME NAME in SAME STREET.**

CLASS XVI.**MACHINES, APPARATUS, &c., USED IN MAKING
CLOTHING AND ORNAMENTAL OBJECTS.**

Sewing and Knitting Machines. Machines for making Boots and
Shoes, Jewellery, Buttons, Pins, Needles, &c.

Col.
Location

- 426. The Duplex Shoe Trimmer Co.,** 118, South Street,
Boston, Mass.

C 50

This machine embraces a stand which carries at each end heel-trimming, sole-trimming, and shank-trimming cutters. These cutters are arranged in relation to each other upon each side of the machine, so that the shank and heel of the boot or shoe can be trimmed in successive order without change in the position of the operation in relation to the cutters. The cutters upon the right-hand side of the machine permit of a right-hand presentation of the work, and those on the left-hand side of a left-hand presentation of the work, enabling one operator to use each side of the machine successively, or two operators simultaneously present two boots or shoes. The cutters are also duplex, and are adapted to be alternately used at each end of their respective shafts. The guides, guages, and guards governing the presentation of the boot or shoe to the cutters, and the safety of the operators, involve many novel features. The machine has the capacity of three or four machines as now constructed.

- 427. C. J. Bailey & Co.,** 132, Pearl Street, Boston, Mass.
Pansy Sewing Machine.

B 32

- 428. Owen Lloyd Williams,** Athens, Ga.
Steam Feather Renovator.

C 56

A machine for extracting the fatty animal substance from the quills of new feathers, also for removing all bad odours, dust, dirt, vermin, and other foreign matter from old feathers, thoroughly disinfecting same, and imparting to them new vitality and elasticity.
Capacity, 1,000lbs. per day.

HOT MINERAL BATHS OF BATH

Daily yield of Springs 507,600 galls., at 120 Fahr.

Unrivalled in Europe for luxury, Bath being the only spa in which every bathing appliance has been adopted. Thermal-vapour, massage, douche, atomized water, etc. Rheumatism, Gout, Nervous Debility, Sciatica, and all forms of skin affections cured. The Pump Rooms and Reading Room adjoin the Springs, and a select band plays daily.

Bath is two-and-a-quarter hours from London by
Great Western Railway.

Letters addressed to the Baths Committee of the Corporation will receive every attention.

Col.
Location.

- 429. Florence Machine Co.,** Florence, Mass. **C 30**
Sewing Machines.
- 430. C. W. Fields & Co.,** Wanseon, Ohio. **C 49**
Hand Embroidering Machines.
For making Rugs, Mittens, Hoods, Tidies, etc., as well as Carpets and Mats, and using all classes of threads, such as Rags, Yarns, Zephyrs, and Silks.
The machines require but little skill to operate; they take the stitch automatically and regularly, and are very easy to work. The exhibit also consists of sample work, and also designs which are stamped on suitable material for the machines to operate upon.
- 431. The New Home Sewing Machine Co.,** 30, Union Square, New York. Agent, Henry Webster, 40 and 41, Chippenham Terrace, Harrow Road, London, W. **B 47**
Sewing Machines.
- 432. The Singer Manufacturing Company.** Head office: 34, Union Square, New York. Management for the United Kingdom: 39, Foster Lane, London, E.C. **C 47**
Sewing machines for all classes of sewing, for embroidering and for making button-holes. Showing the various systems of driving sewing machines by hand, by treadle, and by steam, gas, or other motive power.
- 433. Domestic Sewing Machine Company of New York,** 15, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C. **C 49**
Sewing Machines.
Special features.—Light running, quiet, durable, and very simple and easy to learn and work: Needles self-setting, tensions self-adjusting, shuttles entirely self-threading, bobbins of very large size. Loose pulley and automatic bobbin-winder. Powerful feed tables, with extension leaves and castors on stands. Belt adjuster to driving wheel. All working parts of machines made with adjustable conical bearings, case-hardened.
The exhibit includes several new style hand sewing machines, with fancy bases and covers, and stands for same to work by foot. Special family high-arm treadle sewing machines, with fancy tables, covers and drawers in ash, walnut and mahogany bent wood.

HOT MINERAL BATHS OF BATH.

Daily yield of Springs 507,600 galls., at 120 Fahr.

Bath was a walled city in Roman times, with a large population in surrounding villas. The first King of England was crowned in Bath Abbey, whilst, in later times, Lord Chatham was its M.P. Bath has been the temporary residence of many English Kings and Queens, as also those of foreign countries—also Herschel, Quin, Sheridan, the Kembles, and Mrs. Siddons; Pope, Fielding, and Miss Austen; Beckford, Macaulay, and Landor in later years. Bath, in the 18th century, was the nursery of the Drama and Music. A large number of emigrants left the shores of Somerset and Dorset in the 17th century for the "Plantations," and American visitors will not fail to recognise the familiar names of Governors and Senators on the tombs in the Abbey Church.

BATH IS TWO-AND-A-QUARTER HOURS FROM LONDON by G. W. Ry.

Col.
Location.

A new desk cabinet sewing machine, in fancy walnut.
Special large-arm manufacturing machines for
tailoring purposes, corsets, upholsterers, dress and
mantle makers, shirt and collar manufacturers, etc.,
to run at high speed by power.

- 434. Wheeler and Wilson Manufacturing Co.,** Bridge-
port, Conn., and 21, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. **C 47**

Sewing machines and appurtenances and samples of work.

Four sewing machines fitted for steam power, in-
cluding bench and steam appliances as used in
manufactories.

- 435. Julius L. Tourton,** 566, Orange Street, Newark, N.J., and
Palace Bazaar, Oxford Circus, and 40, Great Castle Street,
Oxford Street, London, W. **C 17**

Tourton's Patent American Dress, Cuff, Eyeglass, and
Watch Suspenders, Adjustors, and Fasteners.

Tourton's Copyrighted American "E Pluribus Unum"
Case, for the pocket, for postage stamps, etc.

American "O K" Taylor Dress Cutting Charts.

American Sewing Embroidery Machine, with attachment
and specimens of work of special American design.

- 436. Davis Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Co.,** Water-
town, N.Y., and 24, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C. **C 46**

Light-running Sewing Machines, with vertical feed, for
domestic and manufacturing purposes.

- 437. Uria Kuster,** 95, N. 7th Street, Brooklyn, E.D. Agents,
Jardine and Norway, 17, Great George Street, London, S.W. **C 50**
Embroidering Machinery.

- 438. Acme Buttonhole Attachment Co.,** Philadelphia. **C 47**
Sewing Machine Attachments.

- 439. Post Sewing Machine Co.,** Washington, D.C. **C 39**
Sewing Machine.

- 440. H. Bornstein,** Boston, Mass. **C 13**
Pin Hook Machines.



SAMPSON & Co.

Sole Makers of the

SURPLICE SHIRT.

SIX for 45s.

*Detailed Price List & Patterns
sent on application.*

**268, 270, OXFORD ST.
LONDON.**

Facing Hanover Square Gates.



CLASS XVII.

MACHINES AND APPARATUS FOR TYPE - SETTING,
PRINTING, STAMPING AND PAPER-WORKING.

Printing Presses, Type-writing Machines, Printers' Furniture, Types, &c.
Paper and Card-cutting Machines.

- | | Col.
Location. |
|---|-------------------|
| 451. Thorne Machine Company, Hartford, Conn., care
Colt's Armoury.
Type-Setting and Distributing Machinery. | C 52 |
| 452. The MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., 606 to 614,
Sansom Street, Philadelphia.
Printing Types, Brass Rule, and Borders of Type Metal
and Brass, and a Book of Specimens of Printing Types,
and every requisite for typographical uses and adorn-
ment, of our own production. | B 46 |
| 453. R. H. Smith & Co., Springfield, Mass. Agent, M. Lindner,
170, Fleet Street, London, E.C.
Metal-bodied Rubber-faced Types and Accessories for
Hand-printing, Seal Presses and Manufacturers'
Appliances. | C 45 |
| 454. The Columbia Type-writer Co., New York. Sole
Wholesale Agents for the Eastern Hemisphere, N. J.
Richardson & Co., 11, Poultry, and 24, Queen Victoria
Street, London, E.C.
Type-Writers, Music-Writers.
No. 1 "Columbia" Type-writer, prints upper case
only; size 9 X 6 X 4, weight 3 lbs.—£3 3s.
No. 2 Improved "Columbia" Type-writer, prints
upper and lower case; size 9 X 6 X 4, weight 3½ lbs.
Price complete, in mahogany case, £6 6s.
"Columbia" Music-writer, writes all styles of music;
size 4½ X 2½ X 2½, weight 8 oz. Price complete,
in leather case, £2 2s.
"Swiftsure" noiseless commercial key bar Type-
writer, prints upper and lower case; size 9 X 9 X 5,
weight 7 lbs. Price, in mahogany case, £10 10s.
"Swiftsure" Type-writer. Noiseless key bar
machine, size 9 X 9 X 5, weight 7 lbs. Complete, in
mahogany case, lock and handle, £10 10s. | C 45 |

SIR JOHN BENNETT, 65 & 64, Cheapside, London.

Watch, Clock, and Jewellery Manufacturer, by Appointment to Her Majesty.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD KEYLESS CLOCK WATCHES, of the highest quality,
striking *en passant* the hours and quarters, also repeating the hours, quarters, and minutes,
with perpetual calendar, showing the day of the week, the day of the month, the month and
phases of the moon; and also with fly-back seconds chronograph movement for racing,
engineering, and other purposes. From £175.

- | | Col.
Location. |
|---|-------------------|
| 455. Hall Type-writer Co., 200, Derby Street, Salem, Mass.
The "Hall" Type-writer. | C 45 |
| 456. Wyckoff, Seamens & Benedict, 100, Gracechurch St.,
London, E.C. | B 48 |
| <p>Various styles of the Remington Standard Type-writer.
 New patent Type-writer Drop Cabinet, Patent Type-writer attachments and accessories, various grades of American hand-made linen papers for use with the Type-writer, and other Type-writer requisites.</p> | |
| 457. The Hammond Type-writer Co., 77, Nassau Street,
New York. | C 45 |
| <p>The Hammond Type-writer.
 This machine is a key-board Type-writer, having its characters arranged on a double row of piano keys, semi-circular in form, which may be manipulated by both hands with equal facility and precision. There are 92 characters, comprising capitals, small letters, figures, stops, &c ; and a speed may be attained of from 70 to 100 words per minute, with the perfection of alignment and an absolute uniformity of impression. The types are interchangeable, their being various styles of English type, both Roman and Italic, as well as French, German, &c. The paper, which may be of any length or width, is vertical, and the work easily read by the operator ; while the inking is obtained by means of inked ribbon wound upon removable spools, and may be supplied for both copying and non-copying purposes. The machine is portable, weighing but 15lbs.</p> | |
| 458. E. L. Miller, Philadelphia, Pa. Agent, M. P. McCoy, 7,
Water Lane, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C. | B 46 |
| <p>Paragon Paper Cutting Machine.</p> | |
| 459. E. L. Megill, Duane Street, New York. Agent, M. P. McCoy, 7, Water Lane, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C. | B 46 |
| <p>Adjustable Steel Gauge Pins, Spring Tongue Gauge Pins, Extension Feed Guides, for Printers' use.</p> | |
| 460. M. P. McCoy, 7, Water Lane, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C. | B 46 |
| <p>A Model American Printing Office, showing American Printing Machines, Materials, Tools, and special equipment ; and exhibiting American methods in Printing.</p> | |

HOT MINERAL BATHS OF BATH

Daily yield of Springs 507,600 galls., at 120 Fahr.

Unrivalled in Europe for luxury, Bath being the only spa in which every bathing appliance has been adopted. Thermal-vapour, massage, douche, atomized water, etc. Rheumatism, Gout, Nervous Debility, Sciatica, and all forms of skin affections cured. The Pump Rooms and Reading Room adjoin the Springs, and a select band plays daily.

Bath is two-and-a-quarter hours from London by Great Western Railway.

Letters addressed to the Baths Committee of the Corporation will receive every attention.

- | | Col.
Location. |
|---|-------------------|
| 461. Golding & Co., Boston, U.S.A. Agent, M. P. McCoy,
7, Water Lane, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C.
The "Golding Jobber" Printing Machine.
The "Pearl" Printing Machine.
The "Official" Printing Machine.
The "Little Giant" Rule and Lead Cutter.
The "Golding" Tablet Press.
Miscellaneous Printing Tools, and Printers' Appliances. | B 46 |
| 462. The Autocopyist Company, 3, Thomas Street, New
York, and 72, London Wall, London, E.C.
The "Black Autocopyist."
An apparatus for the reproduction of documents,
circulars, plans, sketches, designs, music, &c., in
lithographic style. | C 18 |
| 463. Universal Simplex Type-Writer, Ltd.
Type-Writer. | C 44 |
| 464. T. Dollard and Co., 62, Broad Street, New York.
Eclipse Copying Apparatus. | C 45 |
| 465. A. L. Damkoehler, New York.
Repeating and Consecutive Stamps. | A 56 |
| 466. The Cyclostyle Co., New York.
The Cyclostyle Copying Apparatus. | C 44 |

CLASS XVIII.

MOTORS AND APPARATUS FOR GENERATION AND TRANSMISSION OF POWER.

Boilers and Steam or Gas-generating Apparatus for Motive Purposes.
 Water-wheels, Windmills. Steam, Air, Gas and Water Engines.
 Shafting, Belting, Cables, &c.

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 476. Shipman Engine Export Co., 23, Court Street, Boston,
Mass.
Petroleum Oil Steam Engines for stationary and marine
uses. | C 31 |
|---|-------------|

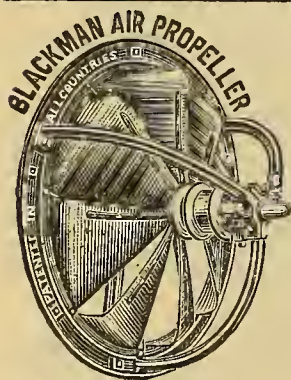
HOT MINERAL BATHS OF BATH.

Daily yield of Springs 507,600 galls., at 120 Fahr.

The Roman Baths, which occupied several acres in extent, have been lately uncovered; a portion is still utilised for Baths. These ancient Baths are the grandest remains of the Roman occupation of Britain, and were built in the first and following centuries, and disused on the destruction of Bath A.D. 577. Ancient coins, pottery, and plumbing, the latter unrivalled in England.

BATH IS TWO-AND-A-QUARTER HOURS FROM LONDON
 BY G. W. Ry.

- | | Col.
Location. |
|---|-------------------|
| 477. Jerome Wheelock, Worcester, Mass.
"Wheelock" Automatic Steam Engine. Diameter of cylinder 23in., stroke 48in., wheel 16ft. diameter. | C 54 |
| 478. Charter, Galt, and Tracy, Sterling, Whiteside County, Ill.
Gas and Gasoline Engine. | C 55 |
| 479. A. H. Crockford, Newark, N.J.
Automatic Boiler Cleaner, Feed Water Heater and Water Cleaner combined. | D 59 |
| 480. The Babcock and Wilcox Company, New York and Glasgow, and 114, Newgate Street, London, E.C.
2 120 h.p. B. and W. Boilers, supplying steam to 300 h.p. Wheelock engine. | D 55 |
| 481. Exhaust Ventilator Company, 116, Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. London Agency, 63, Fore Street, London, E.C.
(1.) Blackman Air Propeller or Exhaust Ventilator.
48in. in diameter in motion, driven in power fixed in a temporary erection specially arranged for showing its capability when exhausting from, blowing into, or circulating air within any building or space for ventilating, cooling, drying, or any other purpose that includes the movement of air in quantity.
(2.) Blackman Air Propeller or Exhaust Ventilator.
48in. in diameter, also arranged as No. 1., moving a parallel current of air in the opposite direction.
(3.) Cone or Pyramid, consisting of seven Blackman Air Propellers. 60in., 48in., 36in., 24in., 18in. and 14in. in diameter respectively, showing the sizes in general use in industrial and other buildings. | C 55 |
| 482. Leonard and Ellis, New York. Agents, Boulton Bros. and Co., 38A, King William Street, London, E.C.
Light Feed Lubricating Cups.
These cups are so arranged as to allow of a feed of from one drop per minute to a constant stream, to be supplied to cylinders and bearings. | D 56 |
| 483. W. Coupe and Co., South Attleboro, Mass.
Agents, Buck and Hickman, Whitechapel Road, London, E.
Excelsior Raw Hide Belting. | C 51 |



TRADE MARK

THE BLACKMAN AIR PROPELLER

Is the most efficient, economical and convenient mechanical Ventilator in use; it is now largely used in Public Buildings and by hundreds of leading industrial firms throughout the world. Invaluable for drying and cooling purposes. Buyers have the free benefit of the Company's wide and varied experience.

The Exhaust Ventilator Co., 116, Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

THE BLACKMAN VENTILATING CO., 63, Fore St., London, E.C.

- | | Col.
Location. |
|--|-------------------|
| 484. The Gandy Belt Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Baltimore,
U.S.A., and 130, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. | A 48 |
| Gandy's Patent American Cotton Belting.
Twice the strength, and averages about half the
price of leather. Thoroughly waterproof, and not
affected by temperature. | |
| 485. Frederick Nell, 16, Mark Lane, London, E.C. | D 55 |
| Turbine ("Victor") Water Wheel. | |
| 486. Mellen, Bray and Co., Boston, Mass. | C 67 |
| Solid Lacing Studs and Tubular Rivets.
Machinery for Fixing same. | |
| 487. Dodge Manufacturing Co., Mishawaka, Ind. | C 60 |
| Split Wood Pulleys. | |

CLASS XIX.

MACHINES AND APPARATUS FOR THE PRODUCTION AND APPLICATION OF ELECTRICITY.

Voltaic-Electric, Thermo-Electric, Magneto-Electric and Dynamo-Electric Apparatus, Motors, Accumulators, Conductors, Conduits, Insulating Materials, Joints and Connections, Alarms, Telegraphs, Telephones, Electrical Illumination, Electro-plating, &c.

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 501. E. H. Rust, Boston, Mass. | C 42 |
| Electric Automatic Police Signal System. | |
| 502. Electric Gas Lighting Co., 35, Arch Street, Boston,
Mass. Agents, Messrs. Woodhouse and Rawson, 11, Queen
Victoria Street, London. | C 33 |
| Automatic Electric Gas Lighters and Extinguishers.
Electric Bells, Annunciators, Burglar Alarms, etc.
Specialities in Electrical Supplies. | |
| 503. Empire Electric Co., New York. | C 7 |
| Electric Window Tapper for Advertising Purposes. | |

SIR JOHN BENNETT, 65 & 64, Cheapside, London.

Watch, Clock, and Jewellery Manufacturer, by Appointment to Her Majesty.

SILVER KEYLESS HALF-CHRONOMETER, $\frac{3}{4}$ -plate movement, fully jewelled, adjusted for all climates, and is specially manufactured for hunting and rough wear. £10, £12, £15.

SILVER KEYLESS CHRONOGRAPH, with fly-back seconds hand, $\frac{3}{4}$ -plate, half-chronometer, jewelled in 13 actions. A first-class Watch, perfectly accurate and reliable. registering the seconds and fifths of a second. £7, £8, £10, £15, £20, £21.

Col.
Location.
B 31

- 504. Edgerton Motor Co.,** Philadelphia, Pa. Agents, T. Wade, Guthrie and Co., 71, King Street, Manchester.

An Electric Motor intended for the economical introduction of power.

The pole-pieces are arranged each with three radial cores, on which the existing coils are wound, and by which the fields are supported on the interior of a cylindrical iron shell which forms the framework of the motor, as well as the yoke-piece of the field magnets. The shell and pole-pieces form a concentrically cylindrical structure in the interior of which the armature revolves on a central shaft supported at either end by bearings situated centrally in the end caps or lids. These end caps may close the cylinder entirely or not, but usually one end is closed completely while the other is left open for easy access to the brushes and commutator.

The armature is polar, and consists of three helices, wound upon as many radial cores, set at equal distances upon a central prism of the same number of sides. Through the central axis of this prism the shaft is placed longitudinally, and, as before stated, supported in bearings in the end caps of the motor. The outer or peripheral extremity of each of these cores is segmental in shape, coinciding in curve with the inner concave services of the pole-pieces between which it revolves. The helices are wound parallel with the axis of the armature as in the Siemens shuttle armature, and each is complete in itself. Similar ends of each helical wire are connected with the commutator segments, of which there is one for each helix; and the other similar ends are carried out to a common union, insulated from and carried upon the shaft.

Model of Electrical Railway operated from Central Station.

- 505. American Press Association,** 32, Vesey Street, New York. **C 52**

Electro Shells.

- 506. Herman Fahrig,** Muskegon, Mich. Agent, Ernest Fahrig, 91, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C., and Morley Hall Works, Hackney, E. **A 43**

Fahrig's Electro-Coutery Instrument.

Fahrig's Batteries for same.

Electric Fire Damp Gas Detector.

SWAINE & ADENEY, WHIPS AND CANES

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

185, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

MAKERS TO THE QUEEN AND PRINCE OF WALES.

Prize Medals at London, Vienna, Paris and Philadelphia.

Col.
Location.

507. Western Union Telegraph Co., New York.
Telegraph Apparatus.

B 17

508. Richard Waring, Pittsburg.
Waring's Cable System.

A 42

CLASS XX.

HYDRAULIC AND PNEUMATIC APPARATUS.

Pumps, Air Compressors. Blowers, Hydraulic Jacks, Rams, Presses, Elevators, Fire Engines, and Fire Extinguishing Apparatus, Hose, Ladders, Fire Escapes. Stop Valves, Cocks, Pipes. Ice Machines.

526. L. J. Wing, 50, Cliff Street, New York, and Water Lane,
Great Tower Street, London, E.C.

C 61

Patent Fans.

(a) For ventilating, cooling, drying, and removing dust, steam, noxious fumes, etc.

(b) A fan with double engine combination attached to frame of fan, for use in awkward positions or isolated spots where steam can be obtained, or for running at night when main engine is not at work.

(c) Small fans arranged to work by hand or foot-gear.

527. Fernando B. Smith, 180, East Fourth Street, Canton,
Ohio.

C 27

Novelty Force Pumps.

528. Hancock Inspirator Co., 33, India Wharf, Boston, Mass.
Inspirators, for feeding all classes of Steam Boilers with water.

C 31

SIR JOHN BENNETT, 65 & 64, Cheapside, London.

Watch, Clock, and Jewellery Manufacturer, by Appointment to Her Majesty.

THE "SIR JOHN." A £25 Standard gold keyless $\frac{3}{4}$ -plate half-chronometer. Accurately timed for all climates, jewelled in 13 actions. In massive 18-carat case, with monogram or crest richly emblazoned. £25.

GOLD KEYLESS HALF-CHRONOMETER SPLIT-SECONDS CHRONOGRAPH of the highest quality. Adjusted and finished in the most perfect style. £40. £50. £60. £70.

Col.
Location
C 42**529. W. H. Gray, 35, Broadway, New York.**

Ornamental Fire Extinguishers, of such size that they can be used conveniently by women or children.

530. W. and B. Douglas, Middletown, Conn.

Pumps and Hydraulic Rams.

C 31**531. Waterbury Rubber Co., 49, Warren Street, New York.**

Sphincter Grip Spring Steel-armoured Hose.

D 50

The advantages of this hose are that it offers increased resistance to inside pressure, increased resistance to outside pressure when used as a suction hose, the Sphincter grip preventing a collapse from vacuum that it cannot be kinked, and from its increased flexibility it can be coiled in a small space; that it keeps in cylindrical position, delivering its full volume of water, whether lying straight, coiled on a reel, or turned round a sharp corner. It cannot be burst by the action of frost, and the armour or hose can be cut anywhere without loosening or uncoiling.

532. Bristol Pump and Engine Co., Bristol, R.I.**C 53**

One Revolving Piston Common Force Pump.

One do. Deep Well Pump.

One do. Spirit Transfer Pump.

Two do. Small Power Supply Pumps.

Two Small Pumps, to be taken apart to show working parts.

533. Bradley, Barker and Co., Alleghany City, Pa., and 34, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.**D 48**

The "Stott" Patent Gas Governor, for regulating and controlling the supply of Gas.

The "Stott" Patent Combined Gas Governor and Safety Stop Valve, for controlling the supply of Gas and preventing explosions.

534. Atmospheric Churn Co. (Woolf and Co.), Washington, D. C.; Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., and 119, New Bond Street, London.**C 39**

American Dry Cold Air Cabinet Refrigerators, for the preservation of all foods together.

Improved Box Refrigerators, for the preservation of all foods together.

Portable Ice Houses and Boxes.

American Domestic Freezing Machines.

Ice Cream and Wine Freezers.

SIR JOHN BENNETT, 65 & 64, Cheapside, London.**Watch, Clock, and Jewellery Manufacturer, by Appointment to Her Majesty.**

THE "SIR JOHN." A £25 Standard gold keyless $\frac{3}{4}$ -plate half-chronometer. Accurately timed for all climates, jewelled in 13 actions. In massive 18-carat case, with monogram or crest richly emblazoned. £25.

GOLD KEYLESS HALF-CHRONOMETER SPLIT-SECONDS CHRONOGRAPH of the highest quality. Adjusted and finished in the most perfect style. £40, £50, £60, £70.

- | | Col.
Location. |
|---|-------------------|
| 535. Alex. Conacher, Athens, Ga.
Household Ice Machine, operated by hand-power. | C 57 |
| 536. C. G. Blatchley, Philadelphia.
Ice Cream Freezers. | C 67 |
| 537. Webster and Cornstock, Chicago, Ill. Agents, W. R.
Dell and Son, 26, Mark Lane, London, E.C.
One Macdonald's Patent Friction Clutch.
One " " " " " (small). | C 60 |
| 538. C. J. Murphy, 50, Wall Street, New York.
Domestic Hand Ice Machine, for making ice in three
minutes. | B 38 |
| 539. Eureka Ice Machine Refrigerating Co., St. Augustine,
Fla.
Ice Machines and Refrigerators. | B 39 |
| 540. E. A. Hayes, New York.
Life Saving Apparatus. | C 38 |

CLASS XXI.

RAILWAY PLANT, ROLLING STOCK AND APPARATUS.

Locomotives, Cars, Wheels, Brakes, Couplers, Ties, Switches,
Frogs, &c., &c. Street Railway Cars.

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 551. A. Whitney and Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.
Cast Iron Chilled Wheels, for Railways, Tramways, and
Mine Roads. | D 54 |
| 552. La Marcus A. Thompson, 914, Walnut Street, Phila-
delphia, Pa.
A Switch-Back Railway Coasting Track, for pleasure and
amusement, operated by gravity in the grounds of the
Exhibition. | Outside |

SIR JOHN BENNETT, 65 & 64, Cheapside, London.

Watch, Clock, and Jewellery Manufacturer, by Appointment to Her Majesty.

LADIES' GOLD KEYLESS HALF-CHRONOMETERS. In 18-carat hunting, half-hunting, or crystal glass cases, plain polished or richly engraved, $\frac{3}{4}$ -plate, finely jewelled movements, chronometer balance, specially adapted for all climates. £18 to £35.

LADIES' GOLD KEYLESS HUNTING or HALF-HUNTING WATCHES. In strong 18-carat gold cases. superior finish, fully jewelled movements. Elegant in appearance, accurate and reliable. £10 to £21.

- | | Col.
Location. |
|--|-------------------|
| 553. Giovanni B. Siccardi , 19, East Fourteenth Street, New York.
Car Brake and starter for street cars, propelled by horses, cable, or electric motor. | D 51 |
| 554. Christer P. Sandberg, C.E. , 19, Great George Street, Westminster, London, S.W.
Rails, Rail Joints, inspection of Rails.
"Goliath Rails," up to 105lbs. per yard. | C 45 |
| 555. Dougherty Railway Equipment Company , 1,432, North Twentieth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and London.
Model Dougherty Cable Traction, Tramway System.
" " Automatic Railway Signal.
" " Metallic Cushioned Railway Tie. | C 62 |
| 556. Kennard & Francis Knott , Chicago, Ill.
Reversible Steam Engine. | C 54 |
| 557. Metallic Engine Packing Co. , 8, Union Court, Old Broad Street. A. H. Kenrick, Manager.
The "Jerome" Patent Packing, for piston-rods and valve-stems of locomotive, stationary and other engines. | D 57 |

CLASS XXII.

AERIAL, PNEUMATIC AND WATER TRANSPORTATION.

Pneumatic Railways and Dispatch Boats, Life Rafts, &c. Steering Apparatus.

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 576. Guion and Co. , 11, Rumford Street, Liverpool, and 5, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London, S.W.
Model of the Royal Mail steamer "Alaska" of the Guion Line, between Liverpool and New York. | C 5 |
| 577. New York Boat Oar Co. Agents, Joseph Gardner and Sons, Bootle, Liverpool, and West India Docks, London, E.
Oars, Sculls, Sweeps, Handspikes. | B 35 |
| 578. Stout, Mills, and Temple , Dayton, Ohio. Agents, W. R. Dell and Sons, 26, Mark Lane, London, E.C.
One 6in. New American Turbine.
One Model of do. | C 60 |
| 579. Henderson Brothers , 47, Union Street, Glasgow.
Full Model of Anchor Line steamship "City of Rome," 8,415 tons, 12,000 h.-p., length 560ft., breadth 52ft., depth 37ft.
Full Model of Anchor Line steamship "Belgravia," 4,976 tons, 2,510 h.-p., length 400ft., breadth 44ft., depth 33ft. | B & C 5 |

Department IV.

MANUFACTURES.

CLASS XXV.

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS.

Acids, Alkalies, Salts, Oils, Soaps, Paints, Essences, Perfumery, Cosmetics, Explosive and Fulminating Compounds.

Col.
Location

601. **W. R. Warner & Co.**, 1228, Market Street, Philadelphia,
Pa.

C 37

Sugar-coated Pills of various kinds, such as "Rhubarb,"
"Antibilious," "Liver," "Dinner," "Cathartic,"
"Female," &c.

Parvules, or minimum doses of various Drugs for the easy
administration of medicines to children, and for fre-
quent repetition in the cases of adults.

Ingluvin. A specific for Vomiting in Pregnancy, Indiges-
tion, and Sick Stomach.

Bromo-Soda. An effervescing Salt, for producing a drink
impregnated with Carbonic Acid Gas. Used in com-
bating Nervous Headache, Brain Fatigue, Sleeplessness,
Mental and Physical Exhaustion, &c.

Aromatic Silvered Cachous for Smokers, and for deodor-
ising the Breath.

Fluid Extract of Coca, Elixir of Coca, Effervescing Citrate
of Cafferine, and Bromide of Potassium, and various
elegant Pharmaceutical Preparations.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.



ARMY & NAVY OUTFITTERS.

BENNETT & CO.

❖ Tailors, ❖

HABIT MAKERS TO THE QUEEN,

44, CONDUIT STREET, W.

Col.
Location.**602. D. A. Woodhouse Manufacturing Co.,** 57, Ann Street,
New York.**C 38**

Fire Extinguishers.

603. Seabury and Johnson, 21, Platt Street, New York,
and 1 and 2, Australian Avenue, London, E.C.**B 35**Pharmacopœia and Surgical Plasters in India-rubber
Combination, Porous and Spread; Rubber Adhesive
Plaster; Bunion, Corn, Court, and Mustard Plasters;
Medicinal Plasters in the most approved form; Gold-
beaters' Skin; Music Menders' Absorbent, Borated,
Salicylated, Carbolated, and Corrosive Sublimate
Cottons.

Antiseptic, Iodoform, and Eucalyptus Gauze.

Absorbent and Borated Lint.

Bandages, Surgical Dressings, Meade's Strapping Plaster,
in lengths for Hospital use; also on reels, of various
widths.

Railway Accident Cases, &c., &c.

604. Imperial Hair Regenerator Co., 54, West Twenty-third
Street, New York.**B 34**Imperial Hair Regenerator; a preparation to restore grey
hair to its own or original colour.**605. Vacuum Oil Company,** Rochester, N.Y., and Liverpool.**B 36**

Samples of Petroleum Products, viz.:—

Harness Oils.

Leather Oils.

Cylinder Oils.

Engine Oils.

Spindle Oils,

Machinery Oils.

Railway Oils.

606. The Charles A. Vogeler & Co., Baltimore, Md.
St. Jacob's Oil.**C 20****SAMPSON & Co.**

Sole Makers of the

**SURPLICE
SHIRT.****SIX for 45s.***Detailed Price List & Patterns
sent on application.***268, 270, OXFORD ST.****LONDON.***Facing Hanover Square Gates.*

Col.
Location.

- 607. John Lucas & Co.**, 141 to 143, North Fourth Street,
Philadelphia, Pa. **C 37**
Colors, dry.
,, ground in Oil.
,, ,, Japan.
Paints Dry, and in Oil, and Ready Mixed.
Varnishes.
Stains.
Fillers, &c.
Colours used by Painters, Printers' Ink Manufacturers,
Lithographers, Paper Stainers and Implement Manu-
facturers. Varnishes of every description. Colours
ground in Japan, Wood Stains, and Pure Linseed Oil.
Ready Mixed Paints.
- 608. Chas. D. Keep**, 49, Exchange Place, New York. **C 38**
Ka-Wren Remedies.
- 609. Baugh & Sons**, Philadelphia, Pa. **B 36**
Chemicals, Oils, Stearine, Greases, &c.
- 610. Harriet Hubbard Ayer.** Office, 27, Union Square. **B 35**
House, 120, West Thirteenth Street, New York.
Recamier Preparations:—
Ayer's Recamier Cream.
,, Recamier Balm.
,, Recamier Face Powder.
,, Recamier Tooth Wash.
- 611. Koko-Maricopas Co.**, New York. **B 34**
Koko, a tonic dressing for the Hair.
- 612. Enoch Morgan's Sons Co.**, 22, Park Place, New York; **B 33**
31, Snow Hill, London, E.C.
Sapolio; a solid cake of soap for polishing metals and
cleaning wood-work, oilcloth, marble, tin-ware, and any
hard substance except silver or glass.
- 613. Charles Judson**, Manufacturing Perfumer and Fancy Soap **C 35**
Maker, 137½, Bleecker Street, New York. Agents, Doebeel
and Co., 180, Oxford Street, London, W.
Perfumes extracted and distilled from American flowers
grown in Canada.
Specialities: Eau de Canada, essences, oils, pomades.
smelling salts, fancy soaps, sprays, fountains, etc.

SIR JOHN BENNETT, 65 & 64, Cheapside, London.**Watch, Clock, and Jewellery Manufacturer, by Appointment to Her Majesty.****SILVER KEYLESS HALF-CHRONOMETER**, $\frac{3}{4}$ -plate movement, fully jewelled,
adjusted for all climates, and is specially manufactured for hunting and rough wear. £10,
£12. £15.**SILVER KEYLESS CHRONOGRAPH**, with fly-back seconds hand, $\frac{3}{4}$ -plate,
half-chronometer, jewelled in 13 actions. A first-class Watch, perfectly accurate and
reliable, registering the seconds and fifths of a second. £7, £8, £10, £15, £20, £21.

PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

HARDEN STAR GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,

As supplied to HER MAJESTY'S OFFICE OF WORKS, H.R.H. The DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, H.R.H. PRINCE CHRISTIAN, the NOBILITY and GENTRY of GREAT BRITAIN, and to every Government in the World.

Is the best, cheapest, and only reliable Hand Fire Extinguisher in general use. BEING MADE OF THINNEST GLASS AND HERMETICALLY SEALED, WILL BREAK AS EASILY AS AN EGG, AND RETAIN EFFICIENCY UNIMPAIRED BY TIME OR CLIMATE.



CAUTION.—The marvellous success of the Harden Star Grenade has resulted in the production and advertisement of *worthless articles of similar type*, claiming advantages they do not possess. The makers of these, knowing the efficiency of the Harden Star, decline competition. In order that the public may not be deceived into buying inferior articles, it is pointed out that the BLUE MELON-SHAPED GRENADE, WITH A STAR BLOWN IN THE

BOTTLE, is the only reliable appliance of the kind.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING. — Unsolicited Testimonials prove that in Great Britain alone 2,200 Actual Outbreaks of Fire have been extinguished, and many Lives Saved by their use.

The Harden Star Grenade has made a record that stands without parallel in the history of Fire Appliances:—

IN ENGLAND THREE MILLIONS HAVE BEEN SOLD, AND FOUR MILLIONS IN AMERICA IN TWO YEARS.

REMEMBER THE NAME—

THE HARDEN STAR.

REFUSE ALL OTHERS.

It is the only Grenade extensively adopted in Royal Palaces, Mansions, Private Residences, Hotels, Hospitals, Railways, Steamships, Yachts, Theatres, Factories, and Workshops; in fact, the Harden Star Grenade is a Household Word. Copies of Testimonials as to actual Fires extinguished (not press-opinions of experiments) will be sent on application.

GOLD MEDAL,
LONDON, 1886.
HIGHEST AWARD.

SILVER MEDAL,
LIVERPOOL, 1886.
HIGHEST AWARD.

SILVER MEDAL,
PARIS, 1885.
HIGHEST AWARD.



Price 40s. per Dozen Case.

RACKS FOR HANGING THREE GRENADES, 1s. 3d. EACH.

Price 20s. per Half Case.

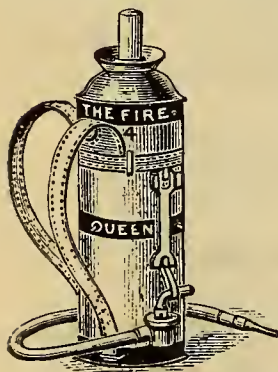
RACKS FOR HANGING TWO GRENADES, 9d. EACH.

NEW HAND EXTINGUEUR, "FIRE QUEEN."

Dick's Extincteur "FIRE QUEEN" received GOLD MEDAL in Competition with Eight Competitors. Specially adapted for

HOSPITALS, INFIRMARIES, MANSIONS, & PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

ALSO LARGELY USED FOR FLOUR MILLS WHICH ARE FITTED UP WITH THE NEW ROLLER MACHINERY.



The NEW HAND EXTINGUEURS, which a child may carry and use, are now being largely adopted for Hospitals, Infirmarys, Mansions, and Private Houses. They can be so quickly brought into action as to enable any person to arrest a fire immediately on its outbreak. They are self-acting, always ready for action, and harmless to life, health, or property. They are especially useful where ladies' light inflammable dresses are in danger of fire.

PRICES.

HAND EXTINGUEUR, including Two Chemical Charges—

No. 4	} EXTINCTEUR to Carry on the back	£2 5 0	£2 15 0	£3 3 0	£3 10 0	} including 2 Chemical Charges {	£5 5 0
No. 5							£6 0 0
No. 6							£7 0 0

CHEMICAL CHARGES.

HAND EXTINGUEUR, 2s.; No. 4, 3s.; No. 5, 5s.; No. 6, 6s. 6d. each.
Improved Leather Yokes, for carrying, 5s. each extra.

FIRE PUT OUT AT THE ORPHAN HOME JERSEY, BY A GIRL AGED 15.

"We had a fire last Sunday week at the Orphan Home when the officials and inmates were at Church. One of the girls (aged 15) remaining at home discovered the fire, and extinguished it by the use of the Extincteur."

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

Over 130,000 Extincteurs have been sold, and over 14,000 Fires Extinguished by them alone. Late Special Reports show of 704 outbreaks of Fires at Mills, &c., 692 were extinguished by Extincteurs. Actual Loss of Property, £8,859 Approximate value of property endangered, £3,766,420.

THE HARDEN STAR & SINCLAIR FIRE APPLIANCE CO., LIMITED,
114, CANNON ST., LONDON, E.C., & CATHEDRAL STEPS, MANCHESTER.

TERMS, FOR AGENCIES, &c., ON APPLICATION. TERMS FOR AGENCIES, &c., ON APPLICATION.

Col.
Location.

614. **McKesson and Robbins**, by W. J. Evans, 91, Fulton Street, New York, and 38, Mark Lane, London, E.C. **C 36**

Ovoid Capsuled Pills, Hydrochlorate of Cocaine, Sulphate of Morphine, Sulphate of Quinine, Bisulphate of Quinine, Sulphate of Codeine, Alkaloid Codeine, Caff Iodoform, Resenoids and Fluid Extracts.

615. **The Harden Star and Sinclair Fire Appliance Co., Limited**, 114, Cannon Street, London, E.C. **D 34**

The Improved Harden Star Grenade Fire Extinguishers.

These are made of thinnest glass, are easily broken, and are non-explosive; there being no fuce gas, and being hermetically sealed by patent process, they cannot deteriorate by climate or time. Price, 40s. per dozen. Chemical Extinguishers: These chemical self-acting fire-engines are extensively known in the States as "the Babcock," and are well known for their efficiency, as they contain chemicals which in combination produce carbonic acid gas. Price, £2 2s. to £7.

N.B.—The above appliances are distributed throughout the Exhibition for use in case of fire.

616. **Downie (Eucalyptus) Boiler Incrustation Preventive Co.**, San Francisco. Agents, Boulton Brothers and Co., 38A, King William Street, London, E.C. **D 56**

A fluid obtained by boiling the leaves of the eucalyptus tree. Its purpose is to remove *old* scale from boilers, and to prevent the formation of *new* incrustation; also to arrest pitting and corrosion, and generally to protect the tubes and plates in boilers.

617. **Leonard and Ellis**, New York. Agents, Boulton Brothers and Co., 38A, King William Street, London, E.C., and at Liverpool, Cardiff, Glasgow, and Newcastle-on-Tyne. **D 56**

Valvoline Lubricating Oils.

These oils are made from a special crude only found in one place. They are refined by a process that does not burn and spoil, but cleans and purifies them into lubricating bodies of varying densities.

618. **Benjamin Brooke and Co.**, Philadelphia. **B 38**

Brooke's Soap ("Monkey Brand").

619. **Electrine Co.**, St. Paul's, Minn. Agent, M. P. McCoy, 7, Water Lane, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C. **B 46**

"Inkoleum," for reducing and refining printing and lithographic inks without impairing the colour.

SIR JOHN BENNETT, 65 & 64, Cheapside, London.

Watch, Clock, and Jewellery Manufacturer, by Appointment to Her Majesty.

GOLD KEYLESS LEVER, in strong 18-carat crystal glass case, jewelled in 13 actions. Accurate and reliable. £10, £12, £15.

GOLD KEYLESS 3-PLATE HALF-CHRONOMETER, in strong 18-carat crystal glass case, jewelled throughout. This Watch is specially made for rough wear, and all variations of temperature. £21, £25, £30.

- | | Col.
Location. |
|--|-------------------|
| 620. William P. Ward and Co., 59, Fifth Avenue, New York, and 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.
The Pine Tree State Fir Balsam and Hemlock Pillows. | A 52 |
| 621. The Defries Safety Lamp and Oil Co. Limited,
New York, and 43 and 44, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.
Defries Safety Mineral Oil—A mineral oil for burning in lamps, having a flashing point of 270° F., and being without smell. | B 27 |
| 622. E. W. Cooper, Rouse's Point, N.Y.
Perfumes. | B 39 |
| 623. Lyon Manufacturing Co., 59, Fifth Avenue, New York, and 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.
Lightning Hat Polish. | B 52 |
| 624. Greenway and Son, 121, New North Road, London, N.
Perfumery. | C 35 |
| 625. Imperial Fire Extinguisher Co. Limited, City Bank Buildings, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., and New York.
Imperial Grenade Fire Extinguisher. | C 36 |
| 626. Burroughs, Wellcome and Co., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C.
Pharmaceutical Preparations.
Kepler Malt Extract, and Combinations.
Kepler Solution of Cod Liver Oil in Extract of Malt.
Beef and Iron Wine.
Hazeline, a Distillate of the Witch Hazel.
"Tablets" and "Tabloids" (Compressed Drugs).
Digestive Ferments (Fairchild).
Compressed Hypodermic Tabloids.
Absorbent Cotton (Lawton).
Valoid Fluid Extracts.
Strophanthus Tincture and Tabloids.
Medicine Pocket Cases.
Hypodermic Pocket Cases.
Medicine Chests.
Dialysed Iron (Wyeth).
Compound Syrup of the Hypophosphites (Fellows').
Chloride of Ammonia Inhaler (Vereker's Patent).
Menthol Plasters. | C 37 |

SIR JOHN BENNETT, 65 & 64, Cheapside, London.

Watch, Clock, and Jewellery Manufacturer, by Appointment to Her Majesty

GOLD KEYLESS MINUTE CHRONOGRAPH, of the highest quality, finished throughout in the best possible style. Elegant in appearance, and perfectly accurate as a timekeeper. This Watch registers the *minutes*, seconds, and fifths of a second. £30 to £60:

GOLD KEYLESS CHRONOMETER of the highest quality. Adjusted and rated. Specially suitable for presentation. In massive 18-carat hunting, half-hunting, or crystal glass cases. £60 to £80.

Col.
Location.

- 627. Spratt's Patent (America) Ltd.**, 239 to 245, East Fifty-sixth Street, New York, and Henry Street, Bermondsey, London, S.E. **B 68**

Patent Locurium, a Healing Vegetable Oil for Cuts and Bruises.

Dog Medicines of all kinds.

Medicines for Human and Animal Use.

- 628. Chesebrough Manufacturing Co.**, New York. **C 36**
Vaseline.

- 629. Morris Little and Sons**, Brooklyn, N.Y., and Doncaster, Yorkshire. **A 57, 58**

Disinfectants.

- 630. Chas. Cathery**, New York. **A 52**
American Cloth Cleaner.

- 631. J. B. Stoner**, 115, Broadway, New York City, U.S.A., and York Villa, Ainsworth Road, West Croydon. **A 35**

Improved Float for Hospitals, Hotels, Batteries, Coaling Stations, Magazines, &c.

Floating Lighthouse, Telegraph and Lifeboat Station.

Automatic Water Meter.

CLASS XXVI.

CERAMICS.

Pottery, Porcelain, Glass, Bricks, Terra-cotta, Tiles.

- 629. The Chicago and North Western Railway**, Chicago, Ill. **B 5**

Tile and Terra Cotta.

CLASS XXVII.

FURNITURE AND DECORATIVE OBJECTS; ART METAL WORK.

Furniture, Table Furniture, Glass, China, Silver Plate and Plated Ware, Mirrors, Picture Frames, Gas Fixtures, Lamps, &c.

- 651. J. B. Etherington and Co.**, 57, Haverhill Street, Boston, Mass. **B 32**

Hammock Chairs and Folding Tables.

SIR JOHN BENNETT, 65 & 64, Cheapside, London.

Watch, Clock, and Jewellery Manufacturer, by Appointment to Her Majesty.

GOLD KEYLESS LEVER, in strong 18-carat crystal glass case, jewelled in 13 actions. Accurate and reliable. £10, £12, £15.

GOLD KEYLESS 3/4-PLATE HALF-CHRONOMETER, in strong 18-carat crystal glass case, jewelled throughout. This Watch is specially made for rough wear, and all variations of temperature. £21. £25. £30.

Col.
Location.

652. **James Everett and Co.**, Continental Hotel, New York. **D 42**
Duplex Gas Burner and Heater.
653. **Magee Furnace Co.**, Boston, Mass. **B 32**
Chelsea Art Castings.
654. **Mosler Safe and Lock Co.**, 768, Broadway, New York. **C 41**
Fireproof Safes.
Fire and Burglar-proof Safes.
Burglar-proof Bank Safes.
Time Locks and Combination Locks.
655. **Novelty Manufacturing Co.**, 20, Warren Street, New York. **C 38**
Fancy Metal Goods.
656. **W. H. Pike**, Room 14, 206, Broadway, New York. **D 49**
Pike's Patent Looking-glass Regulator.
Duplex and other Gas Burners.
657. **Rochester Lamp Co.**, 25, Warren Street, New York. **C 34**
Rochester Lamps and Niagara Burner.
658. **Schlicht and Field Co.**, Rochester, N.Y. **C 40**
Labour-Saving Office Devices.
Consisting of Letter and Bill-Filing Cabinets,
Document Files, and Cabinets.
Roller Copying Machine.
Metal Roller Book Shelves.
Indexes for Mercantile and Public Offices.
659. **Schram Bros. and Co.**, Chicago, Ill. **C 6**
Picture Frames.
660. **Fernando B. Smith**, 180, East Fourth Street, Canton, Ohio. **C 27**
Brass Goods, Nickel Plated Ware.

**SAMPSON & Co.**

Sole Makers of the

**SURPLICE
SHIRT.****SIX for 45s.***Detailed Price List & Patterns
sent on application.***268, 270, OXFORD ST.
LONDON.***Facing Hanover Square Gates.*

Col.
Location.

- 661. American Braided Wire Co.,** 64, Church Street, Shore-ditch, London, E. **A 38.**

Braided Steel Wire Pillows.
Braided Steel Wire Mattresses.
Braided Steel Wire Tension Springs for upholstery work in carriage seats, chairs, etc.

- 662. The Flexible Glass Company,** 23, Park Row, New York, and 294, High Road, Kilburn, London, N.W. **C 21.**
Various Articles Manufactured of Flexible Glass.

- 663. Samuel Clarke,** Pyramid and Fairy Light and Lamp Works, Newark, N.J., and Child's Hill, London, N.W. **B 43.**
Patent Fairy Lamps and Fairy Lights.

- 664. Norton Door Check Spring Co.,** 59, Fifth Avenue, New York, and 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C. **B 52.**

Norton Door Check and Spring, consisting of a cylinder, piston, spring, and self-adjusting valve. It is provided with suitable brackets, and is adapted to be attached to the top part of a door and the frame over the door. In it are two great powers, namely, the spring, which is sure to close the door, drawing the hardest when it is nearest closed, and the check, or the cushioning of the piston on air, which brings the door to a stop for an instant near the jamb, then quietly, but surely, closing the door and latching it by the operation of the spring, being regulated by the automatic valve, which permits the air to enter the cylinder freely while opening the door, and while closing exhausts the air, more or less, as the force exerted on the door to close it is greater or less.

- 665. Bristol Brass Lamp Co.,** Man. Forestville, Conn. **C 26.**
Patent Kerosene and other Lamps. Burners, Founts, etc., and every description of Lamp Trimmings.

- 666. Lyon Manufacturing Co.,** 59, Fifth Avenue, New York, and 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C. **B 52.**
Excelsior Door Bolt and Arrester.

Used by Her Majesty and the several Courts of Europe.

To ensure **SOUND** and **WHITE TEETH**,
HEALTHY GUMS, and **FRAGRANT BREATH**, use

COMMANS'S ARECA NUT

SEE TESTIMONIALS.

AVOID WORTHLESS
IMITATIONS.

TOOTH PASTE

OF ALL CHEMISTS, in Pots, 2s.

R. D. COMMANS, Bath.



Col.
Location.
B 52

- 667. A. W. Sinclair**, Mottville, New York, and 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.

Sinclair's Common-Sense Chairs.

The frames are made of hard wood, principally maple, oak, hickory and white elm, carefully selected, free from knots and shakes and thoroughly seasoned. Each round and slat is driven as tight as possible and not split, the wood glued with 1-X glue and finished with coach varnish. The seats are of double cane or ash splints, split from young, tough timber. The stuff is hand-turned and smoothly finished.

- 668. Wooton Desk Manufacturing Co.**, Richmond, Ind., and 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C. **B 52**

Wooton Cabinet.

- 669. The Defries Safety Lamp and Oil Co.**, New York, and 43 and 44, Holborn Viaduct, E.C. **B 28**

Defries Safety Mineral Oil Lamps.

For domestic, hotel, club, ship, street, and railway lighting; in the forms of table-hanging, wall, and fixed lights, reflecting and other lanterns for locomotives and street lights.

- 670. Cameron, Amberg and Co.**, 27, Little Britain, London, E.C.; also New York and Chicago. **C 40**

Patent System of Letter Filing.

The "Peerless" Cabinet Letter Files are made of black walnut. They are equally suitable for office, library, or private use, and are of the greatest assistance in keeping miscellaneous papers and correspondence of every description in perfect order, with the smallest amount of trouble.

- 671. John Mallabone**, 29, Leonard Street, Finsbury, London, E.C. **B 42**

American Folding Mantle Bed.

- „ Roll-top Cutler Desk.
- „ Rotary and Tilting Office Chair.
- „ Easels.
- „ Rockers (assorted).
- „ Patent Platform Rockers.
- „ Davenport.
- „ Library Tables.
- „ Ladd's Folding Cot.
- „ Folding Chairs.
- „ Whitewood Hand-painted Bedroom Suite.

SIR JOHN BENNETT, 65 & 64, Cheapside, London.

Watch, Clock, and Jewellery Manufacturer, by Appointment to Her Majesty.

GOLD KEYLESS LEVER, in strong 18-carat crystal glass case, jewelled in 13 actions. Accurate and reliable. £10, £12, £15.

GOLD KEYLESS $\frac{3}{4}$ -PLATE HALF-CHRONOMETER, in strong 18-carat crystal glass case, jewelled throughout. This Watch is specially made for rough wear, and all variations of temperature. £21, £25, £30.

	Col. Location.
672. William Adamson, 9, East Houston Street, New York. Zinc Placques, Brass Placques, Clock Placques, Brass Bannerettes, and Painted Placques.	C 15
673. Chas. B. Pomeroy, 1164, Broadway, New York. Greenwood Convertible Wire Basket.	C 38
674. Whellams and Co. Furniture.	A 39
675. Vincent di Marzo, New York. Lamps.	A 43
676. Thonet Bros., 826, Broadway, New York. Bent Wood Furniture.	A 14

CLASS XXVIII.

HEATING, COOKING, AND LAUNDRY APPARATUS, AND OBJECTS OF GENERAL USE IN CON- STRUCTION AND IN BUILDINGS.

Stoves, Ranges, Steam Heating Appliances, Radiators, Mangles,
Wringers, Ironing Machines, Kitchen Utensils, Sanitary Appli-
ances, Manufactured Parts of Buildings, &c. Galvanised Iron-
Work, Metal Hollow-ware.

676. W. H. Pike, Room 14, 206, Broadway, New York. Potato Masher.	A 51
677. Stewart Hartshorn, 486, Broadway, New York. Self-acting Spring Window Shade or Blind Rollers.	C 39
678. J. B. Etherington and Co., 57, Haverhill Street, Boston, Mass. Step Ladders. Clothes-Horses. Egg Beaters. Novelties in House Furnishing Goods.	B 32

H. P. TRUEFITT, Ltd., 13 & 14, Old Bond St.

(Extending to Burlington Arcade).

HAIRDRESSERS, PERFUMERS, AND ORNAMENTAL HAIR MANUFACTURERS.

CAUTION TO STRANGERS.

This Firm (Established 1819) has NO CONNECTION with another HOUSE
of SAME NAME in SAME STREET.

- | | Col.
Location |
|--|------------------|
| 679. New York Novelty and Speciality Co., 45, Vesey Street, New York.
Patented Novelties. | C 38 |
| 680. Banning, Canover and Co., 15 and 17, Mercer Street, New York.
Tripp's Adjustable Window Shade Bar. | C 38 |
| 681. Austin Baldwin and Co., by Geo. Page, 53, Broadway, New York, and 150, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.
Automatic Revolving Fountain.
Being self-contained and independent of any direct supply, the liquid used falls into basin at base of fountain, and can be continually utilised until lost by evaporation, thereby minimising the cost of the liquids used. | C 34 |
| 682. Florence Machine Co., Florence, Mass.
"Florence" Oil Stoves, for cooking and heating. | C 30 |
| 683. Enterprise Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Cold Handle Sad Irons. | C 30 |
| 684. American Machine Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Household Machines, viz.:—
Ice Cream Freezers.
Clothes-Wringers.
Fluting Machines, etc. | C 30 |
| 685. Bissel Carpet Sweeper Co., 103, Chamber Street, New York.
Carpet Sweepers.
For sweeping floors either covered with carpets, rugs, matting, or baize. Their specific parts consist of a revolving brush, which is kept in motion by propelling it by means of rubber-covered friction wheel, making the machine perfectly noiseless. The box which holds the dust and dirt is made of a light wood, and the rubber band around the outside serves as a guard against marking furniture. | C 41 |

HOT MINERAL BATHS OF BATH.

Daily yield of Springs 507,600 galls., at 120 Fahr.

Unrivalled in Europe for luxury, Bath being the only spa in which every bathing appliance has been adopted. Thermal-vapour, massage, douche, atomized water, etc. Rheumatism, Gout, Nervous Debility, Sciatica, and all forms of skin affections cured. The Pump Rooms and Reading Room adjoin the Springs, and a select band plays daily.

Bath is two-and-a-quarter hours from London by Great Western Railway.

Letters addressed to the Baths Committee of the Corporation will receive every attention.

Col.
Location.

- 686. Anshutz, Bradberry and Co.,** Pittsburg, Pa. Agent, **D 35**
T. J. Constantine, 61, Fleet Street, London, E.C., and
Pittsburg, Pa.
A Selection of Improved Smoke-consuming Cooking and
Warming Stoves, with a Patent Moveable Fire Grating,
for the purpose of economising fuel and to ensure perfect
combustion.
- 687. S. B. Ryder,** Elizabeth, N.Y. Agents, Simmons and Tullidge, **C 61**
Belle Isle, London.
Carpet Shaker.
- 688. Morse Bros.,** Canton, Mass. Agents, C. Chancellor and Co., **C 40**
171, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.
Rising Sun Stove Polish.
- 689. Spencer Blueing Paddle Co.** (per C. Chancellor and Co., **C 40**
171, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.), 132 and 134, West
Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
Bluing Paddles.
Consists of a flat wooden paddle, covered with
laundry blue of the very finest quality.
- 690. Bailey Wringing Machine Co.,** Woonsocket, R.I., and **C 43**
39, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.
Clothes-Wringers.
Novelty Wringer, with wood frame and india-rubber rollers,
in four sizes, 10in., 11in., 12in., and 14in.
Superior Wringers, with galvanised iron frames and india-
rubber rollers, in four sizes, 10in., 11in., 12in., and 14in.
- 691. The Smith and Anthony Stove Co.,** Harry Hunt, **D 37**
British representative, 43, Newington Green, London, N.
Improved Base Burner Hall Stoves, specially constructed
and adapted for burning the fuel obtainable in Great
Britain.
Steel Plate Hot Air Furnace, for warming large or small
buildings.
The Ridean Open Fire Grate, and an assortment of Base
and Surface-Burning Stoves and Heaters for all pur-
poses.
- 692. Castle Carpet Sweeper Co.,** Northwich, Cheshire. **D 42**
Carpet Sweepers, combining Broom, Dustpan, and Duster.
The case is hard wood, and has a substantial

HOT MINERAL BATHS OF BATH.

Daily yield of Springs 507,600 galls., at 120 Fahr.

Bath is the handsomest city in England, being erected on precise classical lines. It has been extolled by Macaulay as "that beautiful city which charms even eyes familiar with Brabant and Palladio." It is built in a valley, and on the sides of hills of 800ft. in elevation. The water is the purest in England, and the Park and neighbourhood afford the most beautiful rides and drives. The views from the hills, extending to Somerset and four adjoining counties, are renowned for their beauty.

Bath is Two-and-a-Quarter Hours from London by G. W. Ry.

rubber furniture-protector; the ends are of iron; it has four driving wheels, with no belts to stretch and become loose, or bands on the wheels to wear or come off. The brush adjustment works automatically, and can be removed and replaced without trouble. The handle may be pulled over either way (and remains upright when not in use), and by bearing down upon it the brush is lowered and made to sweep harder. The dustpans are large, with bottom dump.

- 693. Herman Fahrig**, Muskyon, Mich. Agent, Ernest Fahrig, 91, Finsbury Pavement, E.C., and Morley Hall Works, Hackney, E. **A 43**
- Fahrig's Domestic Gas Escape Detector.
 „ Self-lighting Gas Burner.
 „ „ Governor Gas Burner.
 „ „ Argand Burner.
 „ „ Billiard Burner.
 „ „ Sealing Jet.
 Automatic Governor Gas Burner.
 Automatic Main Gas Governor.
 Frameless and Shadowless Shades for billiard and other lights.
- 694. Stent's Patents Limited**, 239, Broadway, and 48, Broad Street, New York, and 28, Cockspur Street, London, S.W. **A 40**
1. Stanley's Patent Corrugated Woven-wire Fire-proof Lathing for building purposes.
 2. Stent's Patent Flexible and Spiral Steel Door and Gate Spring.
 3. Stent's Patent Postage Stamp and Label Affixer.
- 695. Atmospheric Churn Co.** (Woolf and Co.), Washington Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., and 119, New Bond Street, London, W. **C 39**
- American Portable Oil Stoves.
 Enamel Ironware in Household Utensils.
 American Portable Cooking Box.
- 696. Stanley's Patent Fireproof Roof Co.** **A 40**
 Fireproof Lathing.
- 697. Lewis W. Leeds**, London. **C 52**
 Gas Stoves.
- 698. Doane and Wellington**, 468, Cherry Street, New York. Agent, C. Raseferry, 108, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C. **D 43**
- Automatic Torch, Automatic Furnace, and Safety Vacuum Lamps.
- 699. Adams and Westlake Manufacturing Company**, Chicago, Ill. **C 24**
 Oil and Lamp Stoves.

SIR JOHN BENNETT, 65 & 64, Cheapside, London.

Watch, Clock, and Jewellery Manufacturer, by Appointment to Her Majesty.

GOLD KEYLESS CHRONOGRAPH, with fly-back seconds hand, $\frac{3}{4}$ -plate half-chronometer, jewelled in 13 actions. In massive 18-carat hunting, half-hunting, or crystal glass cases. Specially made for hunting and rough wear. £20, £25, £30 to £50.

These Watches register the seconds and fifths of a second.

CLASS XXIX.

YARNS AND WOVEN GOODS.

Cotton Yarns and Cloths, Woollen Yarns and Cloths, Linen Yarns and Cloths, Blankets, Shawls, Oil Cloths, Carpets, Felts.

	Col. Location
701. Pacific Mills, Lawrence, Mass. Printed Cottons. Cotton and Worsted, and Woollen Dress Goods Fabrics.	C 32
702. Fernando B. Smith, 180, East Fourth Street, Canton, Ohio. Rugs.	C 27
703. Merrimac Manufacturing Co., Lowell, Mass. Printed Cotton Fabrics.	C 32
704. Lancaster Mills, Boston, Mass. Ginghams.	C 32
705. Chicopee Manufacturing Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass. U.S.A. Brown and Bleached Cotton Flannels.	C 32
706. Cocheco Manufacturing Co., Dover, N.H. Printed Cottons.	C 32
707. Silver Lake Co. Agent, Henry W. Wellington, Boston, Mass. Solid Braided Sash Cords and Lines. Steam Packing.	C 32
708. Atlantic Cotton Mills, Lawrence, Mass. Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings.	C 32

H. P. TRUEFITT, Ltd., 13 & 14, Old Bond St.

Extending to Burlington Arcade),

HAIRDRESSERS, PERFUMERS, AND ORNAMENTAL
HAIR MANUFACTURERS.

CAUTION TO STRANGERS.

This Firm (Established 1819) has NO CONNECTION with another HOUSE
of SAME NAME in SAME STREET.

- 709. William P. Ward & Co.,** 59, Fifth Avenue, New York,
and 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.

A 52

American Braided Edge Hammocks.

The Braided Edge Hammocks are made from the same fibre, and woven in the same manner as the Mexican Hammock. In place of the knotted edge we use a braided edge, which adds beauty and strength to the hammock. Our method of putting on the ends prevents slipping. Every hammock is carefully adjusted so that each cord will take a portion of the strain. Being made from large twine, they are capable of sustaining a heavy weight. They will not stretch. They always retain their shape. No knots to come in contact with the body of the occupant.

CLASS XXX.

SILKS AND SILK FABRICS.

Spun Silk, Woven Silks, Ribbons, &c. Bindings, Braids, Upholsterers' Trimmings, &c.

- 726. The Women's Silk Culture Association,** 1222, Arch
Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

D 15

Silk flags, rugs, &c.

- 727. Knitted Mattress Company** Canton, Mass., or 102,
Chauncy Street, Boston, Mass.

B 32

Knitted Carpet Lining.
Knitted Stair Pads.
Knitted Mattress Pads.
Knitted Filled Mattresses and Pillows.
Knitted Table Padding.
Knitted Filling for Horse and Steam Car Seats.
Knitted Filling for Church and Carriage Cushions.
Knitted Filling for Stuffing Upholstered Furniture.

HOT MINERAL BATHS OF BATH.

Daily yield of Springs 507,600 galls., at 120 Fahr.

Unrivalled in Europe for luxury, Bath being the only spa in which every bathing appliance has been adopted. Thermal-vapour, massage, douche, atomized water, etc. Rheumatism, Gout, Nervous Debility, Sciatica, and all forms of skin affections cured. The Pump Rooms and Reading Room adjoin the Springs, and a select band plays daily.

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CLASS XXXI.

CLOTHING, JEWELLERY, ORNAMENTS, TRAVELLING
EQUIPMENTS.

Clothing of all kinds, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps and Gloves.
Millinery, Embroideries, Artificial Flowers, Trimmings, Pins,
Hooks and Eyes. Fans, Umbrellas, Canes, Pipes, Toys, and
Fancy Articles. Jewellery, Trunks, Valises, &c.

- | | Col.
Location. |
|---|-------------------|
| 550. G. A. Dean and Co., Attleboro', Mass. Agents, C. F. Veit
and Co., 28, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn Circus, London,
E.C.
Jewellery. | B 29 |
| 751. W. H. Pike, Room 14, 206, Broadway, New York.
Self-threading Needles, Watch Protectors, Indelible Mark-
ing Ink Pencils. | A 51 |
| 752. Lincoln Institute, 324, South Eleventh Street, Phila-
delphia, Pa.
Shoes, two sets Mats, Splashers, Shams and Pincushions,
seven pairs Moccasins, one pair Baby Moccasins, five
Balls, six Bags, one pair Gloves, one Knit Skirt, two
Baby Mittens and Socks, two pieces Lace, twelve little
Balls, Turtles and Chain, one Fancy Ball, one Broad
Chain, three pairs Stockings, one Dress Coat, one Doll
Baby Suit, one Under Vest, one Night Dress, three
pair Drawers, two White Aprons, one White Skirt, one
Baby Sash (knit), one ditto, three Crocheted Silk Balls,
one Embroidered Scrim Tidy, four Pen Wipers, fourteen
Baskets, two Boxes (beadwork), two pair Shoes, one pair
Boots, one Head Platter, Maps. | D 41 |
| 753. Fernando B. Smith, 180, East Fourth Street, Canton,
Ohio.
Tidies. | C 27 |

HOT MINERAL BATHS OF BATH.

Daily yield of Springs 507,600 galls., at 120 Fahr.

The City of Bath offers peculiar advantages to visitors, as there are good Hotels, Boarding and Lodging-houses; Rents are moderate, and the houses substantially built. Longleat House, Bowood, Badminton, and Marston—the seats of the Marquises of Bath and Lansdowne, the Duke of Beaufort, and the Earl of Cork—are within driving distance; as also Tintern, Glastonbury, and Malmesbury Abbeys; the Cathedrals of Wells, Bristol, and Gloucester; Castles of Berkeley, Thornbury, Chepstow, and Raglan. Good Hunting.

BATH IS TWO-AND-A-QUARTER HOURS FROM LONDON BY G. W. Ry.

	Col. Location.
754. T. H. Bryant , Room 54, 157, Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. American Baby Jumper, combined for swinging, sleeping and playing, with adjustable foot-rest and toy-table.	C 45
755. Banning, Canover and Co. , 15 and 17, Mercer Street, New York. Perkins' Adjustable Shawl Strap.	C 38
756. Zylonite Companies , New York. Zylonite Fancy Goods.	C 8
757. Salvatore Errico , 31, John Street, New York. Works of Art, Jewellery and Fancy Goods.	C 20
758. J. H. Singer , New York. Toy Blocks and Games.	C 8
759. Embossing Company , Albany, N.Y. Blocks and Games.	C 8
760. Gong Bell Co. , East Hampton, Mass. Metal Toys.	C 8
761. S. A. Curtis and Co. , 713, Sixth Avenue, New York. Thermometers of Indian Corn. Dolls of Indian Corn Husks. Bonbonnières of Indian Corn and Silk. Other articles constructed chiefly of Indian Corn and the husks of the same.	C 12
762. Rapid Cash Carrier Co. , Detroit and Michigan. Rapid Cash Carrier System.	C 8
763. J. and L. Baxter , 731, Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Artificial Flowers and Ostrich Feathers.	C 22
764. McLoughlin and Co. , New York. Toy Books and Games.	C 8
765. Ives, Blakesley and Co. , New York. Mechanical Toys.	C 8
766. Stirn and Lyon , New York. Toys.	C 8

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- 767. W. O. Headly**, New York. **C 8**
American Trunks.
- 768. Canfield Rubber Co.**, Bridgeport, Conn., and 70, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. **B 13**
Patent Seamless Dress Shields, and Patent "Langtry" Folding Bustle.
- 769. A. Jugla**, 24, Coventry Street. London, W, ci-devant New York. **C 23**
Kid, Skins, Gloves, Hand-sewn Gloves, Ladies' and Gentlemen's American Novelties in Fans, Hosiery, Scarves.
- 770. Konigsberger, Falk and Co.**, San Francisco. **C 13**
Jewellery.
- 771. Charles L. Lawrence**, Broadway, New York. Agent, **B 14**
S. Gorer, 113, Edgware Road, London, W.
Argosy Silver, Manufactured.
- 772. O. M. Draper**, Forth Attleboro, Mass. **C 26**
Fire Gilt and Nickel Chains, Seals, Necklets, Fobs, Alberts, Locketts, Bars, etc.
- 773. Howard and Sons**, 102, Orange Street, Providence, R.I. **C 26**
Patent Solitaires, Sleeve Links, etc.
Miscellaneous Jewellery.
- 775. Uibel and Barber**, 207, Fulton Street, New York, and **C 49**
57B, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.
Sea Bean and Alligator Teeth Jewellery.
The "Sea Beans" used in the manufacture of these goods are washed ashore and gathered on the coast of the West Indian Islands. They are naturally of a varied and beautiful colour, and are susceptible of an extremely high polish, which makes them a unique article of jewellery.
The Alligator Teeth used are from alligators that are hunted and killed in the Everglades of Florida and the Bayons of Louisiana and Texas, and, when polished and mounted, are converted into jewellery.

HOT MINERAL BATHS OF BATH.

Daily yield of Springs 507,600 galls., at 120 Fahr.

The Roman Baths, which occupied several acres in extent, have been lately uncovered: a portion is still utilised for Baths. These ancient Baths are the grandest remains of the Roman occupation of Britain, and were built in the first and following centuries, and disused on the destruction of Bath A.D. 577. Ancient coins, pottery, and plumbing, the latter unrivalled in Rome.

BATH IS TWO-AND-A-QUARTER HOURS FROM LONDON
BY G. W. Ry.

	Col. Location.
776. American Braided Wire Co., 64, Church Street, Shoreditch, London, E. Braided Steel Wire Bustles or Dress Improvers.	A 38
777. J. H. Knapp, 17, John Street, New York. Agents, C. F. Veit and Co., 28, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn Circus, London, E.C. Gold, Silver and Aluminium Pencils. Gold Pens.	B 29
778. Coddington Brothers, North Attleboro', Mass. Agents, C. F. Veit and Co., 28, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn Circus, London, E.C. Jewellery.	B 29
779. C. W. Livermore, Providence, R.I. Agents, C. F. Veit and Co., 28, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn Circus, London, W.C. Stylographic Pens, Pencils and Writing Requisites.	B 29
780. Franklyn W. Smith, St. Augustine's, Fla. Agent, F. P. Hill. Alligator Tooth Jewellery.	D 8
781. Draper and Co., Providence, R.I. Chains.	C 26
782. H. Federgreen, New York. Jewellery.	C 15
783. Isaac Fischel, New Orleans, Louisiana. Jewellery.	C 17
784. The American Wax Workers (Frank Hatton, pro- prietor), 10, Richmond Place, Lillie Road, Fulham, London, S.W. Wax Flowers.	B 16
785. S. Lubin, Philadelphia. Eye Glass Cushion.	C 14

SIR JOHN BENNETT, 65 & 64, Cheapside, London.

Watch, Clock, and Jewellery Manufacturer, by Appointment to Her Majesty.

**SILVER HUNTING or HALF-HUNTING $\frac{3}{4}$ -PLATE KEYLESS HALF-
CHRONOMETER,** in massive full-sized case, strong and durable. For all extremes of
climate this Watch is invaluable. £10, £12, £15, £18.

SILVER KEYLESS CENTRE SECONDS STOP WATCH, in strong crystal
glass, hunting or half-hunting cases, for medical, scientific, and racing men. $\frac{3}{4}$ -Plate lever,
chronometer balance, and jewelled in 13 actions. A strong, useful watch. £6, £7, £8, £10, £12, £15.

	Col. Location.
786. Mrs. Th. Lennartz, New York. Leather Goods.	B 13
787. Mariano Labriolo, New York. Jewellery.	C 13
788. King, Sons and Co., 407, East Nineteenth Street, New York. Enamellings, etc.	B 20
789. H. Lehmann and Co., New York, and 48, Hatton Garden, London. Crocidolite Jewellery.	C 19
790. Wm. O. Headley and Co. Warehouse, Broadway, New York; Factory, Newark, N.J. Trunks and Bags.	C 6

CLASS XXXII.

PAPER, STATIONERY, &c.

Stationery, Blank Books. Writing, Wrapping, Printing and Wall Papers. Cards, Cardboard.

801. Kosmian Manufacturing Co., Boston, Mass., U.S.A. "Kosmian Safety Inks," being the only Writing Ink which cannot be bleached by chemicals.	C 34
802. P. Hartman, 36, Maiden Lane, New York. Patent Inkstand.	C 38
803. J. B. Lippincott Co., 715 and 717, Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Books.	B 10
804. Blair's Company, New York. Fountain Pens.	C 8

SIR JOHN BENNETT, 65 & 64, Cheapside, London.

Watch, Clock, and Jewellery Manufacturer, by Appointment to Her Majesty.

SILVER HUNTING or HALF-HUNTING $\frac{3}{4}$ -PLATE KEYLESS HALF-CHRONOMETER, in massive full-sized case, strong and durable. For all extremes of climate this Watch is invaluable. £10, £12, £15, £18.

SILVER KEYLESS CENTRE SECONDS STOP WATCH, in strong crystal glass, hunting or half-hunting cases, for medical, scientific, and racing men. $\frac{3}{4}$ -Plate lever, chronometer balance, and jewelled in 13 actions. A strong, useful watch. £6, £7, £8, £10, £12, £15.

Col.
Location.**805. Hinds, Ketcham & Co.,** 91, North Third Street, Brooklyn,
E.D., N.Y.**B 10**Coloured Labels for Merchandise, Show Cards, Paper
Boxes, Advertising Novelties, and General Colour
Printing.

CLASS XXXIII.**WEAPONS, ANCIENT AND MODERN.**Firearms and Ammunition. Sporting Apparatus.

826. The Gatling Gun Company, Hartford, Conn.**C 44**Two Musket Calibre Gatling Guns, one with ten barrels
mounted on a carriage, the other with six barrels
mounted on a tripod.**827. Bullard Repeating Arms Co.,** Springfield, Mass.**C 44**Firearms for Military, Hunting, and Target purposes.
Magazine and Single-Shot Rifles.**828. Frederick Malleson,** Brooklyn, N.Y. Sole Wholesale
Import Agents for Europe, Wm. Bartleet and Sons, Abbey
Mills, Redditch. London House: H. Walker, 53, Gresham
Street, E.C.**C 43**

Split Bamboo Salmon and Trout Rods, viz.:—

In Trout sizes, 10ft. to 12ft., and with cane, cork,
or cedar and cane inlaid butts.Grilse and Salmon Rods, 14ft. to 18ft., in three
pieces, with two tops.

THE LONDON GLOVE COMPANY,**WHOLESALE
GLOVERS.****45a, Cheapside, London, E.C.****SINGLE PAIRS
SOLD.**

Are noted for the Best Value and Largest Variety in

LADIES,' GENTLEMEN'S & CHILDREN'S GLOVES.

A Detailed Price List will be forwarded post free upon application.

Warehouse open from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

CLASS XXXIV.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL APPARATUS.

Surgical and Dental Instruments and Appliances. Pharmaceutical Apparatus.

- | | Col.
Location. |
|--|-------------------|
| 851. The S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Co., Chestnut Street, corner of Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Porcelain Teeth, Dental Instruments, Dental Chairs, Gold Foils, etc.; Dental Engines, Brackets, Corundum Wheels, etc.; Nitrous Oxide Gas Apparatus, Dental Rubbers, Electric Dental Apparatus, Lathes, Cabinets, and Mouth Specialities. | C 11 |
| 852. Adolph Z. Germains, 24, Windsor Road, Victoria Park, London, E.
An Improved Apparatus and Disinfecting Powder, for disinfecting, fumigating, and similar purposes, adopted by Boards of Health, hospitals, etc., as a producer of ozonizing vapours for use in the sick room. | A 41 |
| 853. C. A. Frees, 766, Broadway, New York.
Artificial Limbs and Appliances. | C 18 |

CLASS XXXV.

HARDWARE, EDGE TOOLS, CUTLERY, &c.

Hand Tools and Instruments. Hardware used in Construction. Plumbers' and Gasfitters' Hardware. Ships' Hardware.

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 876. American Tool Chest Co., New York.
Tool Chests. | C 8 |
| 877. G. and H. Barnett, 21 to 43, Richmond Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Files, every one of which is cut by machinery. | C 5 |

SIR JOHN BENNETT, 65 & 64, Cheapside, London.

Watch, Clock, and Jewellery Manufacturer, by Appointment to Her Majesty.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD KEYLESS CLOCK WATCHES, of the highest quality, striking *en passant* the hours and quarters, also repeating the hours, quarters, and minutes, with perpetual calendar, showing the day of the week, the day of the month, the month and phases of the moon; and also with fly-back seconds chronograph movement for racing, engineering, and other purposes. From £175.

	Col. Location.
878. A. G. Peck and Co., Coboes, N.Y. Hatchets, Axes and Edge Tools.	C 67
879. Yale Lock Co., 3, Adelaide Street, Strand, London, W.C. Yale Latches and Locks, for Front and Inner Doors. Yale Door and Cupboard Locks. Yale Chest Locks. Yale Padlocks. Yale Time Locks, for Banks and Strong Rooms.	C 41
880. Crescent City Cutlery Works, New Orleans, La. Cutlery.	C 42
881. Metallic Engine-Packing Co., 8, Union Court, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. "Jerome's" Metallic Engine-Packing for Locomotive, Marine, and Stationary Engine Piston Rods, and Valve Stems.	D 58

CLASS XXXVI.

MANUFACTURES OF VEGETABLE, ANIMAL, OR MINERAL MATERIALS.

India-rubber Goods and Manufactures. Brushes, Ropes and Cordage.
Wooden and Willow-ware.

900. United States Metallic Packing Co., 267, South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Self-adjusting Packing for piston-rods, valve stems and plungers, of marine, steamboat, stationary, and loco- motive engines, pumps, steam-hammers, etc., etc.	D 47
901. Richmond Cedar Works, Limited, Richmond, Va. Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Measures, Water Cans, Keelers, Horse Pails, &c., made from White Cedar Timber, which comes from the famous Dismal Swamp of Virginia. Patent king oak Well Bucket and patent Stable Pail.	C 41
902. Turner, Day and Woolworth Manufacturing Co., Louisville, Ky. Handles made of hickory for axes, picks, sledge-hammers, hatchets, mattocks, and mining tools.	D 29
903. American Rubber Co., Boston, Mass. Rubber Clothing.	C 11

SIR JOHN BENNETT, 65 & 64, Cheapside, London.

Watch, Clock, and Jewellery Manufacturer, by Appointment to Her Majesty

LADIES' GOLD KEYLESS HALF-CHRONOMETERS. In 18-carat hunting, half-hunting, or crystal glass cases, plain polished or richly engraved, $\frac{3}{4}$ -plate, finely jewelled movements, chronometer balance, specially adapted for all climates. £18 to £35.

LADIES' GOLD KEYLESS HUNTING or HALF-HUNTING WATCHES. In strong 18-carat gold cases, superior finish, fully jewelled movements. Elegant in appearance, accurate and reliable. £10 to £21.

904. **Lincoln Institute**, 324, South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa. **D 14**
Brooms.
905. **John L. Whiting and Son**, High Corner, Purchase Street, Boston, Mass. Agents, Thomas Pavitt and Sons, 70, Southampton Row, London, W.C. **B 34**
Brushes.
906. **Gillette Barrel Co.**, 59, Maiden Lane, New York. **A 46**
Steel-clad Barrels, Bungs, Vents, Skewers, Faucets, Clipping Machines, Tap Valves and Brewers' Supplies.
907. **Cincinnati Cooperage Co.**, Cincinnati, Ohio. **A 47**
Barrels, Kegs and Staves.
908. **E. B. Estes and Sons**, 280, Pearl Street, New York. **B 34**
Agents, Kilner Brothers, G. N. Goods Station, King's Cross, London, N.
Turned Wood Boxes, Eastern Wood Novelties, Square Locked Corner Boxes, etc.
909. **A. Hutchinson and Co.**, formerly of Newark. **B 14**
Office in London, 70, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.
India Rubber.
Goodyear's and other processes. All kinds of soft rubber goods, such as Overshoes and Boots, Mechanical, Surgical, Stationery, etc., etc.
910. **Oswego Indurated Fibre Co.**, Oswego, N.Y. Agent, **D 43**
G. H. Bronson, 36 to 40, York Road, King's Cross, N.W.
Indurated Ware made from pure wood pulp.
911. **J. H. Taylor and Co.**, New York. **D 60**
Mineral Wool.
912. **A. B. Karney**, 227, Greenwich Street, New York City, N.Y. **C 19**
Inlaid Mosaic Woodwork.

CLASS XXXVII.

CARRIAGES, VEHICLES, AND ACCESSORIES.

Coaches, Velocipedes, Bicycles, Baby Carriages, Wagons, Carts, Trucks, Sleighs, &c. Carriage and Horse Furniture, Harness and Saddlery, Whips, Spurs, &c.

926. **Lincoln Institute**, 324, South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa. **D 41**
Saddlery.

Col.
Location.

- 927. Woodburn Sarven Wheel Company**, Indianapolis, Ind.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Boston, Mass.; St. Catharine's, Canada. **A 22**
- Wheels, Spokes, Hubs, and Carriage Timbers.
- The exhibit consists of rows of spoke cases, upon which all the different varieties of wheels known are ranged in rotation.
- The various component parts of wheels are also shown.
- 928. C. M. Moseman and Brother**, 128, Chambers Street, New York. **B 22**
- Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Trotting, and Pleasure Driving Horse Goods.
- 929. John J. Knowd**, 3824, Warren Street, Philadelphia, Pa. **B 32**
- One case of Horse Shoes, consisting of Trotting Shoes, Hunting Shoes, and Racing Plates.
- 930. McKee and Harrington**, New York. **C 8**
- Baby Carriages.
- 931. King Wheel Co.**, 51, Barclay Street, New York. **C 38**
- Bicycles.
- 932. The International Tobogganing Co., Limited**, North 4, Ropemaker Street, E.C. **End of Grounds**
- An artificial Toboggan Slide at work.
- 933. Betteley and Wolf**, 42, Old Broad Street, London, E.C., and Philadelphia, Pa. **C 62**
- Betteley's Patent Lock Washer.
- „ „ Composite Rail Key.
- „ „ Registering Check.
- „ „ Safety Automatic Railway Coupling.
- 934. Hoopes Bros. and Darlington**, West Chester, Chester County, Pa. **A 19**
- Wheels, Wheel Timber.

SIR JOHN BENNETT, 65 & 64, Cheapside, London.

Watch, Clock, and Jewellery Manufacturer, by Appointment to Her Majesty.

GOLD KEYLESS CHRONOGRAPH, with fly-back seconds hand, $\frac{3}{4}$ -plate half-chronometer, jewelled in 13 actions. In massive 18-carat hunting, half-hunting, or crystal glass cases. Specially made for hunting and rough wear. £20, £25, £30 to £50.

These Watches register the seconds and fifths of a second

Department V.

EDUCATION AND SCIENCE.

CLASS XL.

EDUCATIONAL APPLIANCES AND APPARATUS. PRINTED BOOKS, &c.

School Furniture, Maps, Charts, &c. School Books, General Literature, Newspapers and Periodicals.

	Col. Location.
951. Rand, McNally & Co. , 323, Broadway, New York. Maps and Atlases.	A 10
952. Banning, Canover & Co. , 15 and 17, Mercer Street, New York. Standard Noiseless Slates.	C 38
953. Henry Whitall , Belvidere Seminary, Belvidere, N.Y. Whitall's Movable Planisphere. Whitall's Movable Planisphere, with Processional Movement. Whitall's Heliotellers.	A 9
954. State of Rhode Island , Mark H. Wood, Comr., Barrington Centre, R.I. Exhibit of the School System—Books, Documents, Maps, Charts, etc.	B 8
955. J. B. Lippincott Co. , 715 and 717, Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Books, more especially Works of Reference and Illustrated Books.	B 10
956. Prof. A. E. Foote, M.D. , 1223, Belmont Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. Educational, Scientific and Medical Books.	A 7 & C 8

Col.
Location.**957. Colby & Co., 5, Union Square, New York City.****B 11**

Adams' Historical Charts, arranged to picture History, so that Men, Events and Nations may be located by being seen in their decade and century, positions on the Chart, giving at a glance the events of the whole world at any period.

The Roller Charts are on linen, so as to extend one foot, or twenty-five feet on the wall, with thirteen maps and the keys, and fixtures, for family or school use.

The Portfolio Charts are on linen, to occupy one foot when folded, but can be extended the whole length, twenty-five feet, with thirteen maps and keys; all in half morocco and cloth covers, for table use.

The Book Forms of the Charts are bound in cloth and paper.

Also several styles of specially-constructed Stands for holding and extending these Historical Charts.

Also the above Chart in the Spanish language, in various styles.

958. W. and A. K. Johnston, Geographers, Edinburgh and London.**North
End of**

A Map of the United States of America, on the scale of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the inch, measuring 47ft. 4in. by 28ft. 8in. The map is printed on strong floor cloth, in oil colours, and was constructed entirely for the American Exhibition.

**Art
Gallery
Outside****959. C. Frusher Howard, American Exchange, 449, Strand, London, W.C.****A 11**

Howard's Anglo-American Art of Reckoning,

960. S. P. Rounds, Chicago. Agent, M. P. McCoy, 7, Water Lane, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C.**B 46**

Bound Volume of "Rounds' Printers' Cabinet."

961. Howard, Lockwood and Co., Duane Street, New York. Agent, M. P. McCoy, 7, Water Lane, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C.**B 46**

Bound Volume of "American Stationer."

Do. do. "Book-Maker."

Do. do. "Paper Trade Journal."



*Stroud, Son & Richards,
Tailors and Outfitters,
109 Westbourne Grove. W.*

- | | Col.
Location. |
|--|-------------------|
| 962. American Litho Co. , New York. Agent, M. P. McCoy,
7, Water Lane, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C.
Bound Volume of the "American Lithographer and
Printer." | B 46 |
| 963. Inland Printer Co. , Chicago. Agent, M. P. McCoy,
7, Water Lane, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C.
Bound Volume of the "Inland Printer." | B 46 |
| 964. Macfarlane and Co. , 23, Union Square, New York, and
181, Fleet Street, London, E.C.
American Publications. | B 11 |
| 965. " Galignani's Messenger ," Paris and Nice, and 168,
Strand, London, W.C.
"Galignani's Messenger." Established 1814. | D 20 |
| 966. G. W. Wheatley and Co. , London.
Map showing Ocean Tracks of the World. | D 2 |

CLASS XLI.

INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS.

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 976. The Women's Silk Culture Association , 1222, Arch
Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Raw Silk, Silk Flags, etc., produced by the Association. | D 15 |
| 977. The Chicago and North Western Railway , Chicago,
Ill.
Miscellaneous Exhibit representing the natural products
of the Eight States and Territories traversed by the
Chicago and North Western Railway.
See descriptive catalogues distributed at Exhibition. | B 5 |
| 978. State of Rhode Island . Mark H. Wood, Comr., Bar-
rington Centre, R.I.
Illustration of the organisation of the Government of the
State and its Cities. Copy of original Deed from Indians,
with proprietors' agreements, division of lands, lay-out of
highways, etc., etc. Flora of State in colours. Photo-
graphs and interiors of Buildings throughout State.
Album of Brown University, the seventh in the land. | B 7 |
| 979. Lincoln Institute , 324, South Eleventh Street, Phila-
delphia, Pa.
Work made by the Indian Children under instruction at
this Institution. | D 41 |
| 980. State of Colorado . Noel May, Comr., Denver, Colorado.
Illustration of the Resources of the State of Colorado,
Natural Specimens, Scenic Photos, etc. | B 5, 6, 7 |

CLASS XLII.

SCIENTIFIC & PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Instruments of Precision and Apparatus of Physical Research and Experiment. Astronomical Instruments, Nautical Instruments, Surveying Instruments, Aëronautical Instruments, Thermometers and Barometers, Indicating and Registering Apparatus. Gas and Water Meters, Logs, Calculating Machines, Weights and Measures, Scales, Balances, Clocks and Watches, Optical Instruments, Lenses and Prisms, Microscopes and Telescopes, Photographic Apparatus.

Col.
Location.

1001. T. A. Willson and Co., Reading, Pa.**C 13**

Machine-made Interchangeable Steel and Nickel-plated Steel Spectacles and Eye-glasses. Spectacles with patented compensating temples and patented reinforced nose pieces.

1002. Spencer Optical Manufacturing Co., 15, Maiden Lane, New York.**C 19**

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses made of the following materials: Gold, silver, celluloid, steel, nickel. Frameless Optical Lenses, including Magnifying Glasses set in celluloid frames, Ophthalmoscope Test Lens to show optical defect of the eye. Spectacle Cases made from many materials, such as celluloid, tin, leather, etc.

1003. The Polygraph Co. (E. M. Goldsmith and Co., proprietors), South West Corner, Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.**C 13**

The Polygraph.

A new invention, by the aid of which a child of a few years can produce drawings which formerly required months of study and preparation. At the same time its convenience, and the phenomenally short time in which designs can be drawn, render it of practical benefit to designers, decorators, draughtsmen, architects, engineers and artisans employed in every manufacturing business. For school purposes it combines in itself the qualities of straight and curved rules, dividers, protractor and scale, besides other auxiliary figures, which enable one to produce many results which could hitherto only be brought about by the use of complicated instruments. It is circular in shape, with a diameter of 4½ ins., made of specially-prepared brass, and put up in a box, with designs and directions for use; a finer grade enclosed in a metal case being nickel-plated and polished.

1004. Caesar Bros., 32, Park Row, New York.**D 28**

Patent White Enamelled Letters and Numbers for signs.

- | | Col.
Location. |
|---|-------------------|
| 1005. Stirn's Photographic Camera , New York.
Instantaneous Photographing. | C 8 |
| 1006. Webster and Cornstock Manufacturing Co. ,
Chicago, Ill. Agent, W. R. Dell and Son, 26, Mark Lane,
London, E.C.
One Macdonald's Patent Hydrostatic Level.
One do. do. do. do. small size. | C 60 |
| 1007. The Waterbury Watch (Sales) Co., Limited , 17;
Holburn Viaduct, London, E.C.
Waterbury Watches, etc. | C 26 |
| 1008. Brown and Sharpe Manufacturing Co. , Providence,
R.I. Agents, Buck and Hickman, Whitechapel Road,
London, E.
Micrometer and Vernier Calipers, Steel Straight Edges,
Rules, Squares, Gauges, etc., etc. | C 51 |
| 1009. Ansonia Clock Co. Sole European Office, 23, Fore
Street, London, E.C. 11 to 19, Cliff Street, New York; 64,
Washington Street, Chicago. Manufactories: Brooklyn,
New York, and Ansonia, Conn.
Nickel Timepieces and Alarms.
Specialité, "The Peep of Day Alarm."
Black Enamelled Iron Clocks.
Wood-cased Clocks.
Bronze Clocks and Bronzes.
Office Clocks and Regulators.
The Wellington Watch. | C 29 |
| 1010. The American Camera Co. , 399, Edgware Road,
London, W.
Novelties in Photographic Apparatus, etc.
Complete Outfits, comprising Camera, Lens, Chemicals
for Development, with Book of Instructions, from 3s. 6d.
to 5 guineas.
The Camunilu, price 1 guinea. An ingenious combination,
comprising $\frac{1}{2}$ -plate Camera, Magic Lantern, and enlarg-
ing Apparatus.
Improved Dry Plates, Chloride and Opal Plates.
Photographic Sundries and Appliances. | C 15 |
| 1011. Kilburn Brothers , Littleton, N.H.
Photographs, Stereo Views and Instruments, and Optica
Instruments. | C 16 |
| 1012. The Newhaven Clock Co. , New Haven, Conn.
Nickel, Wood and other descriptions of Lever and Pendu-
lum Clocks and Regulators, Clock Movements, and
Materials of every description. | C 27 |
| 1013. The Manhattan Watch Co. , 234, Broadway, New York
Metal and other Watches. | C 27 |

- | | Col.
Location. |
|---|-------------------|
| 1014. E. N. Welch Manufacturing Co. , Forestville, Conn.
Clocks, Regulators, etc. | C 26 |
| 1015. National Cash Register Co. J. W. Allinson, European Agent, 56, Lime Street, Liverpool, and 3, Broad Street Buildings, Liverpool Street, London, E.C.
The National Cash Register Till.
An Automatic Cash Accountant.
A Mechanical Invention for Registering, and a complete check on the daily cash sales. | C 44 |
| 1016. L. K. Leon and Co. , 47, Maiden Lane, New York, and 167, Piccadilly, London, W.
Optical Goods, showing process of manufacturing lenses of crystal, and specialities in patent eye-glasses and spectacles. | C 10 |
| 1017. Jerome and Co. , New Haven, Conn.
Clocks, etc. | C 26 |
| 1018. J. Davis & Co. , Cincinnati.
American Forecast Barometers. | D 15 |
| 1019. Ferdinand Mosser & Co. , 105, West Twenty-sixth Street, New York. Agents, Lechertier, Barbe & Co., 60, Regent Street, London, W.
The American Improved Pantograph (Patent). | A 50 |
| 1020. T. H. Harrison , Boston, Mass.
Optical Goods in Celluloid. | C 15 |

CLASS XLIII.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Pianos, Organs, Band and Orchestra Instruments, &c.

- | | |
|---|------|
| 1051. Albert Weber , New York.
Weber Pianofortes.
Upright Pianos, in three styles of cases, and different kinds of woods.
Grands, in three styles of cases, and different kinds of woods. | C 22 |
| 1052. The W. W. Kimball Co. , Chicago, Ill.
Reed Organs, for parlour and chapel. | C 38 |

Col.
Location.**1053. Estey Organ Co., Brattleboro, Vt.****C 28**

Ten Estey Organs and Three Estey Pianos.

One Style 23 Organ, 2½ Sets of Reeds, with Coupler and Sub-bass.

One Style 63 do., 2½ do.

One Style 169 do., 3 do.

One Style 432 do., 3 do.

One Style 610 do., 3 do. Pipe Top.

One Style 100 do., 3½ do.

One Style 910 do., 7 do.

One Style 340 do., 4 do., with Pedal Bass, Two Manuals.

One Style 915 do., 7 do., Pipe Top, do. do., Two Manuals.

One Style 1,000 do., 10 do. do. do., Three Manuals.

One Style 3 Piano.

One Style 5 do.

One Style 7 do.

1054. Merritt Gally, New York. Agents, Geo. Whight and Co., 143, Holborn Bars.**B 16**

1. The Orchestrone, style 26B, actuated by pedals to play mechanically. Contains 2 sets reeds, 52 notes, 8 stops, viz., diapason, melodia, flute, viola, dolce, dulciana, sub-bass, motor, and re-roll; it also contains patented automatic expression-valves.

2. The Bijou Orchestrone (hand instrument).

1055. Beethoven Piano-Organ Company, Washington, Warren Co., N.J.**C 17**

Reed Organs and Parlour Furniture Frames.

1056. Hiram W. Alleger, Washington, N.J.**B 42**

American Parlour and Chapel Organs.

1,057. Mechanical Organnette Co. Agents, G. Whight and Co., 143, Holborn Bars, London, E.C.**B 16**

The Æolian Combination Organ, to play either mechanically or by the ordinary keyboard, or by the two parts in combination.

Æolian Combination Organ of improved construction.

Manufactured for the patentees by Messrs. Mason and Hamlin, of Boston.

Æolian Cabinet, actuated by pedals, with new patented air motor for propelling the music.

Orchestral Cabinet, style No. 2.

Orchestral Cabinet, style No. 0.

Mandoline Organ.

Boudoir Celestina.

Celestina (Hand Instrument).

Musette (do.).

1058. J. E. Brewster.**C 37**

Banjos.

CLASS XLIV.

ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE.

1060. **Franklyn W. Smith**, St. Augustine, Fla. Agent,
Frederick P. Hill.

Col.
Location.**D 8**

Sketches, Plans and Elevations of new Spanish Hotels
in St. Augustine, Fla., with Photographs of Buildings
and Surroundings.

Department VI.

FINE ARTS.

SEE ART CATALOGUE FOR LIST OF ENTRIES.

CLASS XLVI.

SCULPTURE.

CLASS XLVII.

DRAWING.

CLASS XLVIII.

PAINTING.

CLASS XLIX.

ENGRAVING.

CLASS L.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

1075. **Henry Van der Weyde**, of New York, 182, Regent
Street, London, W.

D 25

"Galatea," an artistic mystery, representating Miss Mary
Anderson's impersonation.

Specimens of Portrait Photography by the Electric Light.
Specimens of "The Van der Weyde Gravure."

- | | Col.
Location. |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1076. Wirths Bros., '332, Broadway, New York, and 15, Long Lane, London, W.C.
Christmas Cards, Easter Cards, Birthday Cards, Art Novel-
ties, Artists' Studies, etc. | B 13 |
| 1077. Harry Edwin, London and New York.
"Ye Olden Time " Silhouette Portraits.
Cut with scissors from the subject's face in half-a-
minute, and then mounted on white cards, forming a
complete contrast in "black and white," and giving
rise to the name of "Shadow Pictures." | C 11 |
| 1078. J. H. Weston, New York.
Photographs of American Scenery. | B 45, C 15, C 28 |

COMPLIMENTARY LIST.

- Treloar & Sons,** 68, 69, 70, Ludgate Hill, E.C.
 The Door Mats in use at the Exhibition are Made of
 unbleached Coco Fibre by this Firm.
- Anglo-American Brush Electric Light Co.,** Belvedere
 Road, Lambeth, S.E.
 The Electric Lighting of the Eastern Section of the
 Exhibition.
- Thomson Houston Electric Light Co.**
 The Electric Lighting of the Eastern Section of the
 Exhibition.
- Messrs. Chatwood & Sons,** 76, Newgate-street, E.C.
 Fire and Burglar-proof Safes lent for use in the Exhibition
 Offices.
- Lincrusta-Walton General Decorating Co.,** 19, Old
 Cavendish Street, W.
 The Decoration of the Director-General's Room.
- Messrs. Shand, Mason & Co.,** 75, Upper Ground Street,
 Blackfriars.
 Fire Extinguishing Appliances.
- R. Bowman,** 91 to 99, Fulham Road, S.W.
 Office Furniture.
- The Harden Star and Sinclair Fire Appliance Co., Ltd.,**
 114, Cannon Street, London, E.C.
 Grenades and Fire Extincteurs.
- Fred. Stent,** 18, Parliament Street, London, S.W.
 Portable House for use of Medical Director, 44ft. x 48ft.,
 in the Gardens.
- State Line.** Gibbons and Saunders, London Agents, 22, Cockspur
 Street, London, S.W. **C 2**
 Model of s.s. Nebraska, the vessel which brought over the
 "Wild West."

INDEX TO ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE.
A Texas Ranch—Lassoing Cattle	79
Capitol of the United States at Washington	61
Chicago—Entrance to Harbour	83
Cincinnati (with Suspension Bridge)	81
City of St, Louis, the Metropolis of the Mississippi Valley	87
Cotton—The Plant, the Bloom, the Boll, Picking, Ginning and Pressing	75
Florida Orange Grove, A	77
Fort and Trading Post in the Far West	85
Giant Geyser, The	90
Grand Canon of the Colorado	88
Harvesting Wheat in the West.. .. .	64
In the Pine Woods.—Collecting Turpentine, Making Tar.. .. .	76
Indian Life	31
Landing of the Pilgrims.. .. .	38
Lower part of the City of New York, from the Bay	47
On the left is Castle Garden, the landing depôt of emigrants; next are the Battery Park, the United States Barge Office, and the Staten Island and Brooklyn Ferry Houses. The East River Bridge is seen on the right.	
Marriage of Pocahontas.. .. .	35
Mound at Marietta, Ohio	33
Making Maple Sugar	66
Oil Industry.—Petroleum Wells	69
Pilgrims Marching to Meeting	40
Philadelphia, from Fairmount Park	71
Penn, William	49
Sir Walter Raleigh	51
Sugar Cane	78
Tobacco	74
Yosemite Valley	89

INDEX TO EXHIBITORS.

NAMES.	Col. Loc.	Page	NAMES.	Col. Loc.	Page
Acme Buttonhole Attach Co.	C 47	136	Bradley, Barker and Co.	D 48	144
Adams and Westlake Manufacturing Co.	C 42	160	Brewster, J. E.	C 37	179
Adamson, W.	C 15	157	Bristol Brass and Lamp Co...	C 26	155
Allen and Ginter	C 65	115	Bristol Pump and Engine Co.	C 53	144
Alsing, J. R.	C 58	129	Brohet, Jos. A., and Co.	C 19	113
American Braided Wire Co.	A 38	155	Brooke, B., and Co.	D 56	151
and p. 166.			Brown and Sharpe Manufacturing Co.	C 51	177
American Camera Co.	C 15	177	Brush Electric Light Co.....		181
American Litho Co.	B 46	175	Bryant, T. H.	C 45	164
American Machine Co.....	C 30	158	Bullard Repeating Arms Co..	C 44	168
American Press Association...	C 52	142	Burroughs, Welcome and Co.	C 37	152
American Rubber Co.	C 11	170	Burton and Co.	B 64	120
American Tool Chest Co. ...	C 8	169			
American Wax Workers	B 16	166	Caisar Bros.....	D 28	176
American Wine Co.	B 68	120	Cameron, Amberg and Co....	C 40	156
Andriai, J. M.	D 36	121	Canfield Rubber Co.....	B 13	165
Anshutz, Bradberry and Co.	D 35	159	Castle Sweeper Co.	D 42	159
Armour Canning Co.	B 65	119	Cathery, Chas.	A 52	153
Atlantic Cotton Mills	C 32	161	Chadborn and Caldwell Manufacturing Co.	C 68	124
Atmospheric Churn Co.	C 39	121	Chambers Bros. and Co.	C 60	131
and pp. 128, 144, 160.			Charter, Galt and Tracey ...	C 55	146
Austin, Baldwin and Co.	C 34	158	Chatwood and Sons		181
Autocopyist Co.....	C 18	139	Chesebrough Manufacturing Co.	C 36	153
Ayer, Harriett Hubbard	B 35	149	Chicago and N.W. Railway Co.	B 5	113
			and pp. 115, 127, 128, 153, 175.		
Babcock and Wilcox Co.	D 55	140	Chicopu Manufacturing Co... C 32		161
Bailey, C. J., and Co.....	B 52	134	Cibil's Beef Co.	B 58	121
Bailey Wringing Machine Co.	C 43	159	Cincinnati Cooperage Co.....	A 47	171
Baker, W., and Co.	B 63	119	Clarke, Samuel	B 43	155
Banning, Conover and Co. ...	C 38	158	Clarke and Wellington.....	C 33	129
and pp. 164, 173.			Cochico Manufacturing Co... C 32		161
Barnard and Lees Manufacturing Co.	C 60	125	and p. 162		
Barnet, G. and H.	C 5	169	Coddling Bros.....	B 29	166
Batchelor, Son and Co.	C 30	124	Cohen, I. and M.	A 16	117
Baugh and Sons.....	B 36	118	Coldby and Co.	B 11	174
and pp. 126, 149.			Collins and Thompson	A 8	126
Baxter, J. and L.	C 22	164	Columbia Type-Writer Co. ...	C 35	137
Beethoven Piano and Organ Co.....	C 17	179	Compton, Professor	C 38	126
Bergner and Engel Brewing Co.	B 69	119	Conacher, Alex.....	C 57	145
Berlin Machine Works	C 57	129	Cooper, F. W.....	B 39	152
Burpee W. Atlee, and Co.....		115	Coupe, W., and Co.	C 51	140
Betteley and Wolf	C 62	172	Crescent City Cutlery Works	C 42	107
Bickford and Haffmawn	C 66	125	Crockford, A. H.	D 59	140
Bissell Carpet Sweeping Co.	C 41	158	Crompton Loom Works	C 52	133
Blairs Co.	C 8	167	Curtis, S. A., and Co.	C 12	164
Blatchley, C. G.....	C 67	145	Cushman, Chuck and Co.....	C 51	131
Bornstein, H.	C 13	136	Cyclostyle Co.	C 44	139
Bowman, R.		181			
Bozrah Mineral Spring Co....	A 63	121			

NAMES,	Col. Loc.	Page	NAMES,	Col. Loc.	Page
Damkochler	A 56	139	Greenway and Son	C 35	152
Davies, J., and Co.	B 12	178	Guion and Co.	C 5	146
Davies's Vertical Feed Sew- ing Machine Co.....	C 46	136	Hall Type-Writer Co.	C 45	138
Dean, G. A., and Co.....	B 29	163	Hammond Type-Writer Co...	C 45	138
Defries Safety Lamp and Oil Co.	{ B 27 B 28	152 156	Hancock Inspirator Co.	C 31	143
Doane and Wellington	D 43	160	Harden Star and Sinclair Fire Appliance Co.....	D 34	151
Dodge Manufacturing Co. ...	C 60	141	and p. 181.		
Dollard, T., and Co.	C 45	139	Harrison, Thomas, and Co....	C 15	178
Domestic Sewing Machine Co.	C 49	135	Hartmann, P.....	C 38	167
Dougherty Railway Equip- ment Co.	C 62	146	Hartshorn, Stewart	C 39	157
Douglas, W. and B.	C 31	144	Hayes, E. A.	C 38	145
Downie Boiler Incrustation Preventive Co.	D 56	151	Hayes, John	C 13	178
Draper and Co.	C 26	165	Hazard, E. C., and Co.....	B 56	119
and p. 166.			Headley and Co.	C 6	167
Dunham and Wood	A 64	121	Headley, W. O.	C 8	165
Duplex Shoe Trimming Co...	C 50	134	Henderson Bros.	B and C 5	146
Detroit Emery Wheel Co. ...	A 53	133	Hinds, Ketcham and Co.....	B 10	168
Edgerton Motor Co.....	B 31	142	Hiram, Holt and Co.	C 30	124
Edwin, Harry.....	C 11	181	Holt, Childs, and Brotherton	B 6	128
Electric Gas Lighting Co.....	C 33	141	Hoopes Bros. and Darlington	A 19	172
Electrine Co.	B 46	151	Horton and Son Co.	C 51	131
Embossing Co, ...	C 8	164	Howard, C. Frusher.....	A 11	174
Empire Electric Co.	C 7	141	Howard, Lockwood and Co...	B 46	174
Enterprise Manufacturing Co.	C 30	124	Howard and Sons	C 36	165
Errico, Salvatore	C 20	164	Howes and Ewell	C 56	126
Estey Organ Co.	C 28	179	Hutchinson and Co, ...	B 14	171
Estis and Sons, E. B.	B 34	165	Hygeia Sparkling Distilled Water Co.	B 30	120
Etherington, J. B., and Co....	B 32	153	Imperial Fire Extinguisher Co.	C 36	152
and p. 157.			Imperial Hair Regenerator Co.	B 34	148
Eureka Ice Machine Refrige- rating Co.	B 39	145	Inland Printer	B 46	175
Everitt, James, and Co.	D 42	154	International Tobogganing Co. (North end of grounds)		172
Exhaust Ventilator Co.	D 65	140	International Terra Cotta Lumber Co.....	A 32	127
Fahrig, Herman.....	A 43	142	Ives, Blakesley and Co.....	C 45	164
and p. 160.			Jerome and Co.	C 26	178
Fairbank Canning Co.	B 66	119	Johnson Fluid Beef Co.	C 71	120
Federgrun, H.....	C 15	166	Johnson Harvester Co.....	C 68	123
Feilds, C. W., and Co.	C 49	135	Johnston, W. and A. K. (North end of Art Gallery, outside)		174
Felton, C. H.	C 51	160	Judson, Charles.....	C 35	149
Fischel, Isaac.....	C 17	166	Jugla, A.	C 23	165
Fisk, Samuel	C 51	123	Karney, A. B.....	C 19	171
Flexible Glass Co.....	C 21	155	Keating, D. E.	C 52	133
Florence Machine Co.	C 30	135	Keep, C. D.....	C 38	149
and p. 158.			Kilburn and Jacobs Manufac- turing Company	C 67	126
Foote, A. E.	{ C 9 and C 7 and	A 6 C 8	Kilburn Bros.....	C 16	177
Frus, C. F.	C 18	169	Kilvert, N., and Sons	B 59	121
Galignani's Messenger.....	D 26	175	Kimball, W. L., and Co.	B 55	115
Gally, Professor Merritt... ..	B 16	179	Kimball, W. W., and Co.....	C 38	178
Gandy's Belt Manufacturing Co.	A 48	141	King, Sons and Co.	B 20	167
Gatling Gun Co.	C 44	168	Kinney Tobacco Co.	B 55	115
Germaines, A. Z.....	A 41	169	Knapp, John H.....	B 29	166
Gillette Barrel Co.	A 46	171	Knight and Co.	A 57	118
Golding and Co.....	B 46	139	Knitted Mattress Co.	B 32	162
Gong Bell Co.....	C 8	164	Knott, Kennard and Francis.	C 54	146
Gordon and Dillworth	B 61	119			
Gray, William H.	C 42	144			

NAMES.	Col. Loc.	Page	NAMES.	Col. Loc.	Page
Knowd, J. J.	B 32	172	Newhome Sewing Machine		
Konigsberger Falk and Co....	C 13	165	Co.	B 47	135
Koko Maricopas Co.....	B 34	149	New York Boat Oar Co.	B 35	113
Kosmain Manufacturing Co..	C 34	167	and p. 146.		
Kuster, Uriah.....	C 50	136	New York Novelty and		
			Speciality Co.....	C 38	158
Labriola, Mariano	C 13	167	New York Produce Exchange	B 60	115
Lancaster Mills	C 32	161	Northern Pacific Railway Co. {	C 5	115
Lawrence, Charles L.	B 14	165		C 6	128
Leeds, Louis W.....	C 52	160	Norton Door Check and		
Leffingwell, John G.	C 55	133	Spring Co.	B 52	155
Lehmann and Co.	C 19	167	Novelty Manufacturing Co.	C 38	154
Lennartz, Mrs. T. H.	B 13	167	Noye, J. T., Manufacturing		
Leon, L. K. and Co.	C 10	178	Co.	C 60	125
Leonard and Ellis	D 56	140			
and p. 151.			Oneida Engine Co.	C 51	131
Libby, McNeil and Libby.....	B 66	119	Oswego Indurated Fibre Co.	D 34	171
Livermore, C. W.	B 29	166			
Lincoln Institute	D 41	163	Pacific Mills	C 32	161
and p. 175.	D 14	171	Peat, Mrs. A. J.....	C 12	117
Lincrusta - Walton General			Peck and Co., A. J.	C 67	170
Decorating Co.		181	Pennsylvania State Mineral		
Lippincott, J. B., Co., ...	B 10	167	Exhibit.....	A 5	128
		173	Pike, William H.	D 49	154
Lloyd Suppife Hardware Co..	A 45	123	and p. 163.	A 51	157
Lubin, S.	C 14	166	Polygraph Co.	C 13	176
Lucas, John, and Co.....	C 37	149	Post Sewing Machine Co. ...	C 59	136
Lyon Manufacturing Co.....	B 52	152	Pratt and Whitney Co.	C 51	131
and p. 155.					
MacFarline and Co.	B 11	175	Rand, McNally and Co.	A 10	173
MacKellar, Smith and Jordan	B 46	137	Rapid Cash Carrier	C 8	164
Magee Furnace Co.	B 32	154	Reeves, Parvin and Co.	B 65	118
Mallabone, John	B 42	156	Richmond Cedar Works	C 41	170
Malleson, Frederick	C 43	168	Ricker, Hiram, and Sons.....	C 34	119
Manhattan Watch Co.....	C 27	177	Rochester Lamp Co.....	C 34	154
Mathews, John	C 24	118	Rounds, S. B.....	B 46	174
Mattocks, Charles P.	B 59	119	Russia Cement Co.	B 51	117
McKee and Harrington	C 8	172	Rust, E. H.....	C 42	141
McKesson and Robbins	C 36	151	Ryder, Seth Boughton.....	C 61	159
McLoughlin and Co.....	C 8	164			
M'Coy, M.P.	B 46	138	Sandberg, Christie P.	C 45	146
Mechanical Organette Co. ...	B 16	179	Schlicht and Field Co.....	C 40	154
Megill, E. L.	B 46	138	Schram Bros. and Co.	C 6	154
Mellin, Bray and Co.	C 67	141	Seabury and Johnson	B 35	148
Merrimack Manufacturing			Seneca Falls Manufacturing		
Co.	C 32	161	Co.	D 60	133
Metallic Engine Packing Co. {	D 57	146	Seven Thirty Mines	B 7	128
	D 58	171	Shand, Mason and Co.		181
Miller, E. L.	B 46	138	Shipman Export Engine Co.	C 31	139
Miller's Falls Co.	C 51	133	Siccardi, Giovanni B.	D 51	146
Morgan, Enoch, and Sons.....	B 33	149	Silver Lake Co.	C 32	161
Morris Little and Sons.....	A 57	153	Simpson, J. S. and G. F.	C 59	125
Morse Bros.	C 40	159	Sinclair, A. W.	B 52	156
Morse Twist Drill Co.	C 51	131	Singer, J. H.	C 8	164
Mosler Safe and Lock Co. ...	C 41	154	Singer Manufacturing Co. ...	C 47	135
Moseman, C. M., and Bros. ...	B 22	172	Smith, Anthony, Stove Co....	D 37	159
Mosser, F., and Co.	A 50	178	Smith, Fernando B.	C 27	133
Moxie Nerve Food Co.....	B 67	118	and pp. 143, 154, 161, 163.		
Murphy, C. J.....	B 38	145	Smith, Franklin W.	D 8	117
			and pp. 166, 180.		
Nash, Duanitt H.	C 66	124	Smith, G. F., Middlings Puri-		
National Cash Register Co....	C 44	178	fier Co.....	C 60	125
Nell, Frederick	D 55	141	Smith, R. H., Manufacturing		
Newhaven Clock Co.	C 27	177	Co.	C 45	137
			Spencer Blueing Paddle Co.	C 40	159

NAMES.	Col. Loc.	Page	NAMES.	Col. Loc.	Page
Spencer Optical Co.....	C 19	176	Waring, Richard	A 42	147
Spratt's Patent (American)	B 68	115	Warner, William R. and Co.	C 38	143
and pp. 120, 126, 153.			Warwick and Stanger	A 53	133
Stanley's Patent Fireproof			Waterbury Rubber Co.	D 50	144
Roof Co.	A 40	160	Waterbury Watch Sales Co.	C 26	177
State Line		181	Weber, Albert, Estate of	C 22	178
	B 5	113	Webster and Cornstock		
State of Colorado	B 6	128	Manufacturing Co.	C 60	177
	B 7	175	Welch, E. H., Manufacturing		
State of Rhode Island	B 8	113	Co.	C 26	178
and pp. 173, 175.	B 7	127	Western Union Telegraph Co.	B 17	143
Stent's Patents Limited	A 40	160		B 45	
and p. 181			Weston, Thomas	C 15	181
Stirn's Photographic Camera	C 8	146		C 48	
Stirn and Lyon	C 8	164	Wheatly and Co.	D 2	175
	A 35	153	Wheeler and Wilson Manu-		
Stoner, J. B.	C 60	125	facturing Co.	C 47	136
Stout, Mills and Temple	C 60	146	Wheelcock, Jerome	C 54	140
Streeter, E. W.	C 16	128	Whillams and Co.	A 39	157
			Whitall, Henry	A 9	173
Tachau and Co.	B 68	175	White, S. S., Dental Manu-		
Taylor and Co.	D 60	171	facturing Co.	C 11	169
Thompson, La Marcus A.		145	Whiting, John L., and Son...	B 34	171
(outside)			Whitney, A., and Sons.....	D 54	145
Thomson, Houston Electric		181	Williams Bros.	C 67	126
Light Co.		157	Williams, O. L.	C 56	134
Thonet Bros.	A 14	137	Wilson, T. A., and Co.	C 13	176
Thorn Machine Co.	C 52	136	Wing, L. J.....	C 61	143
Tourton, J. L.	C 17	181	Winslow Packing Co.	B 59	118
Treloar and Sons		170	Wirths Bros.	B 13	181
Turner, Day and Woolworth			Withington and Cooley Manu-		
Manufacturing Co.	D 29	165	facturing Co.	C 63	124
		118	Women's Silk Culture Asso-		
Uibel and Barber	C 49	170	ciation	D 15	121
Ullman, J.	B 9	139	and pp. 162, 175.		
United States Metallic Pack-		120	Wood, Walter A.	C 64	123
ing Co.....	D 47	148	Woodburn Sarven Wheel Co.	A 22	172
Universal Simplex Type		180	Woodhouse, D. A., Manufac-		
Writer Limited	C 44	157	turing Co.	C 38	148
Ussher, W. H.	B 57	148	Wooton Desk Manufacturing		
		180	Co.	B 52	156
Vacuum Oil Co.....	B 36	148	Wyckoff, Seamans and Bene-		
Van Der Weyde, Henry	D 25	157	dict	B 48	138
Vincent, Di Marzo	A 43	148			
Vogeler, Chas. A., Co.	C 20	152	Yale Lock Co.	C 41	170
Ward, W. P., and Co.	A 52		Zylonite Companies	C 8	164
and p. 162.					

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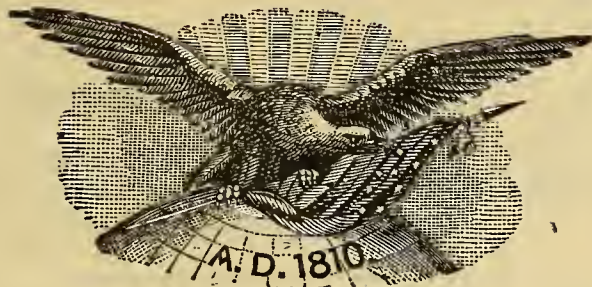
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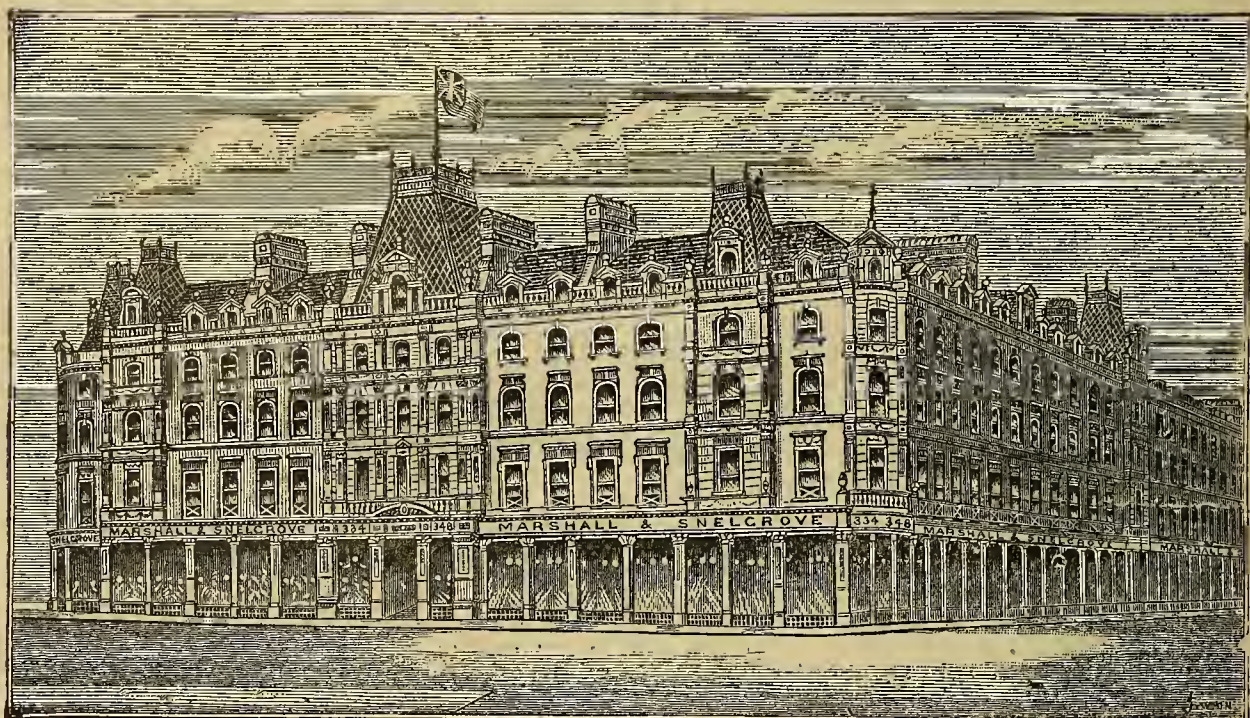
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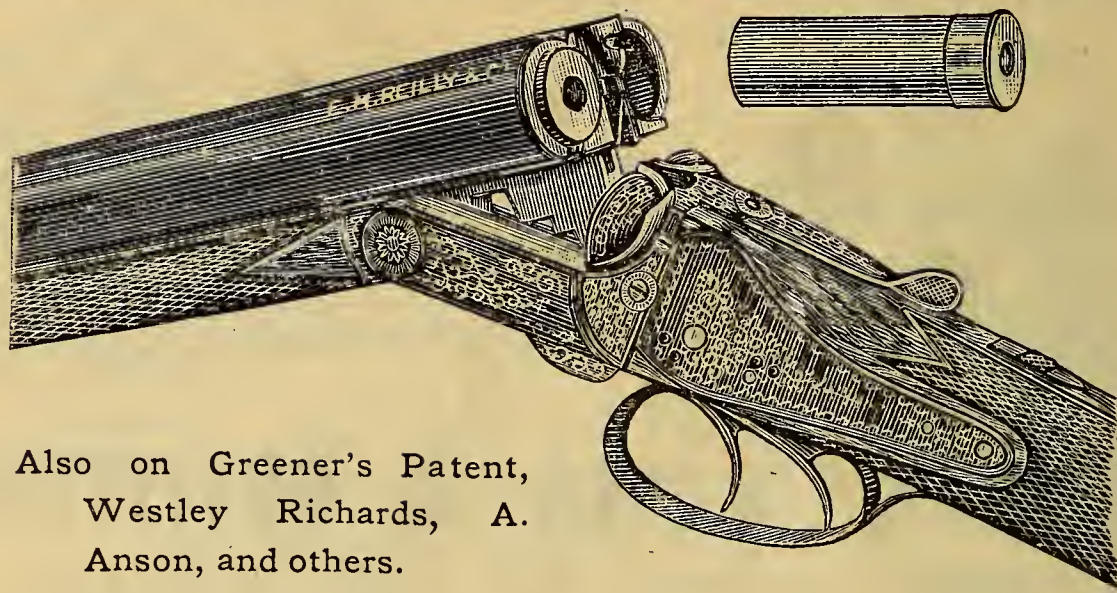
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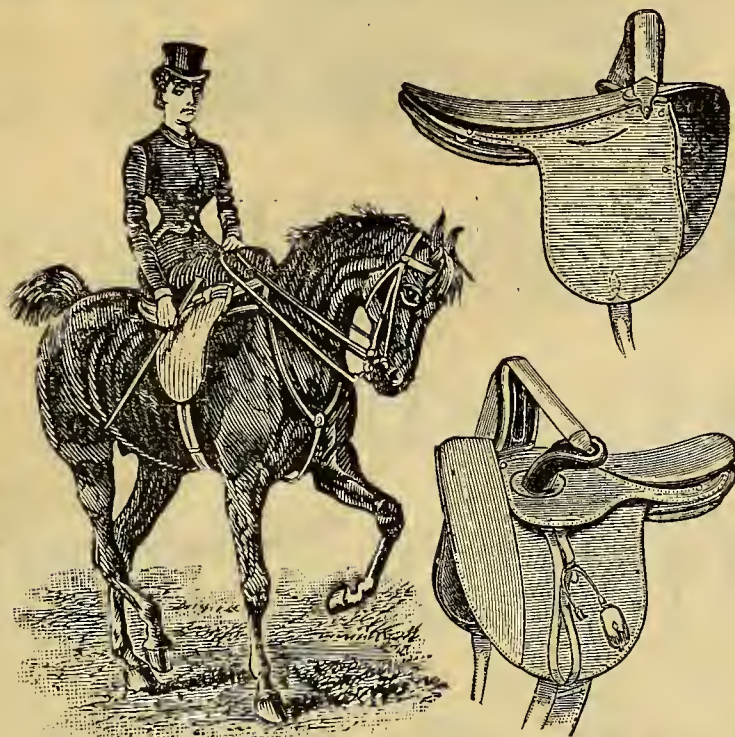
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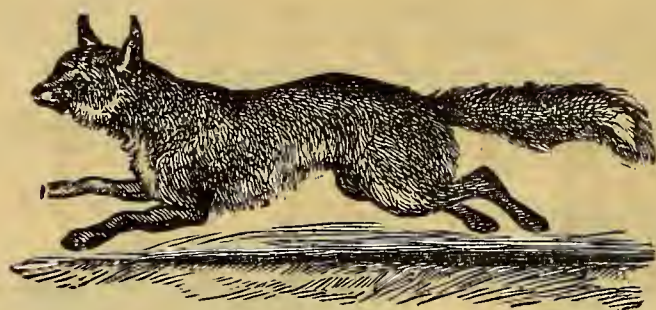
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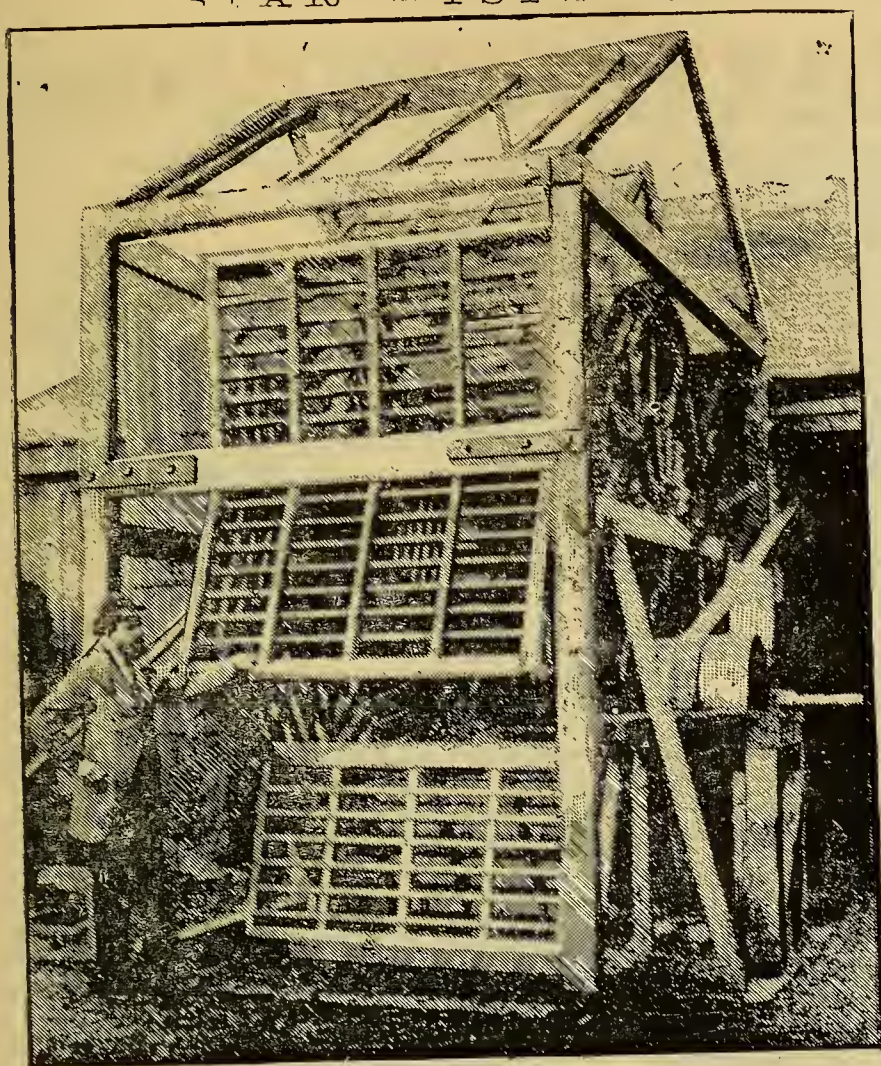
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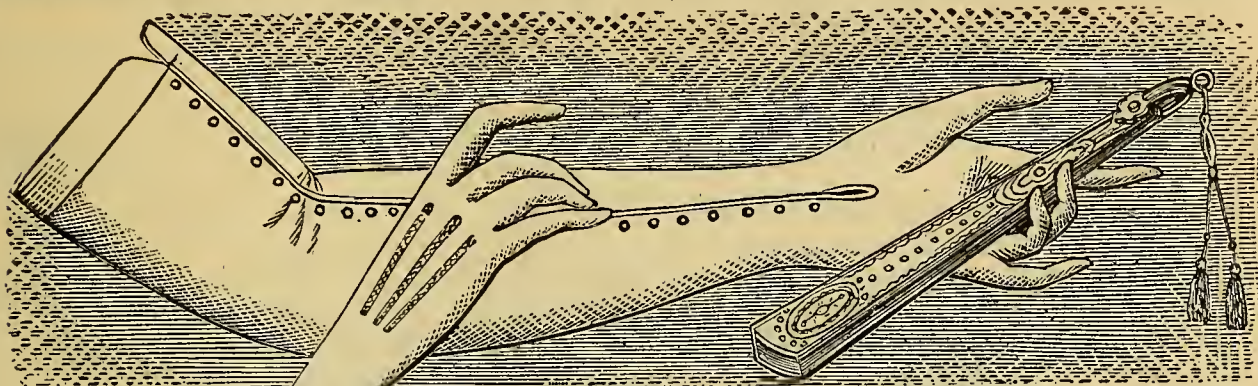
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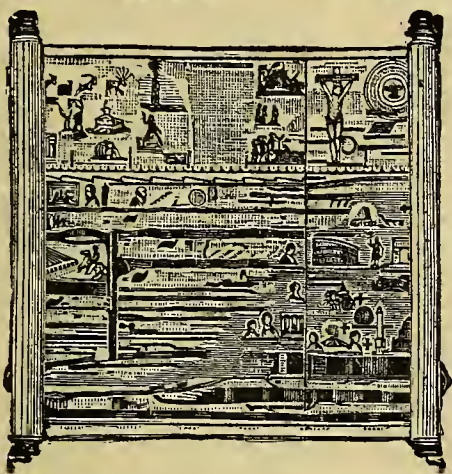
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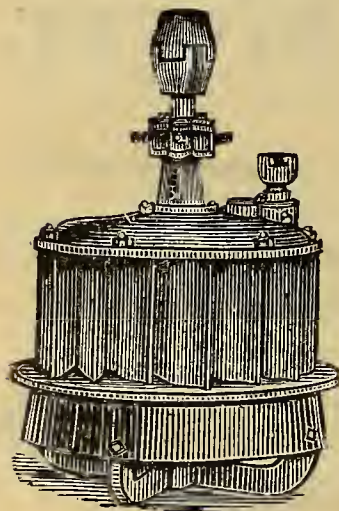
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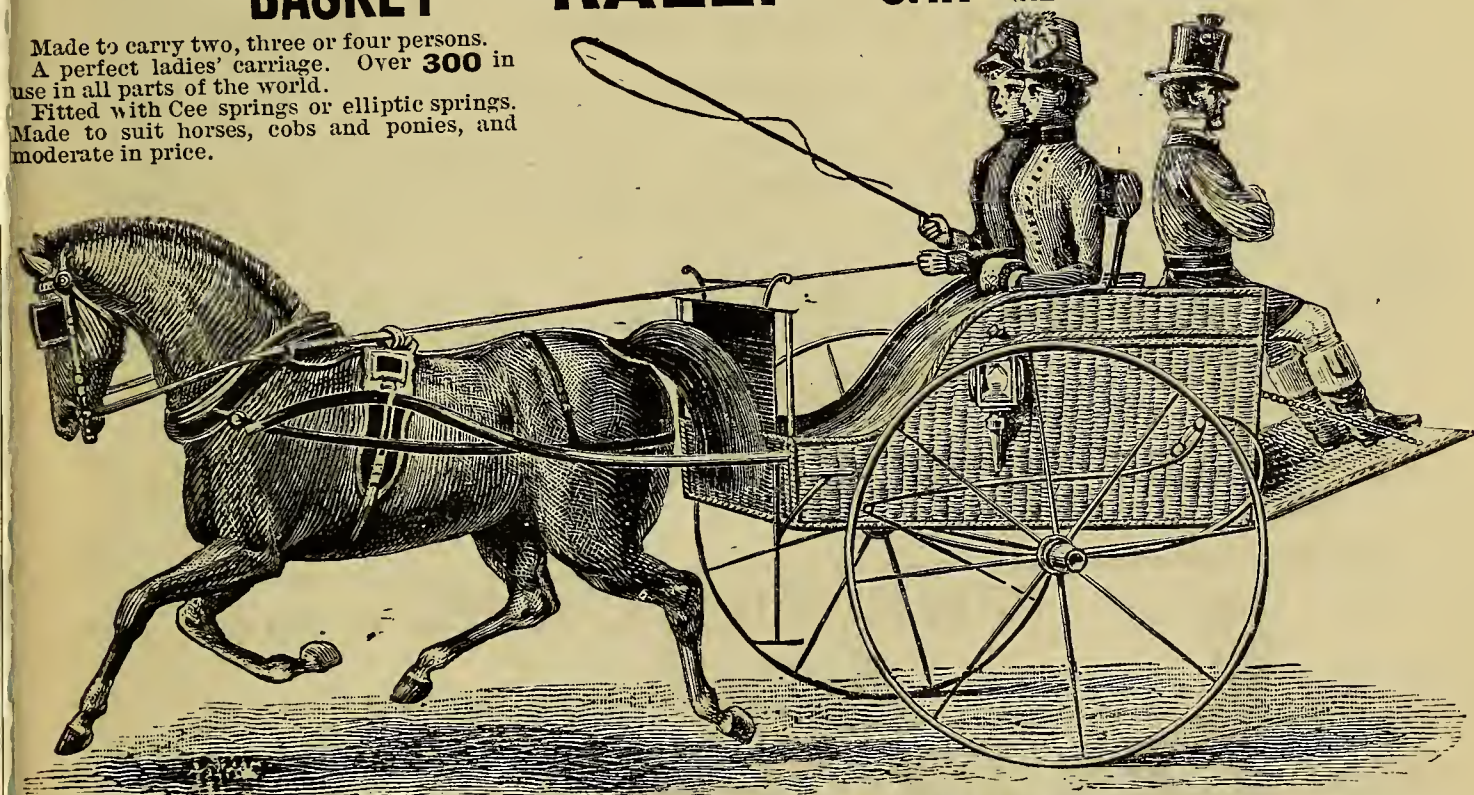
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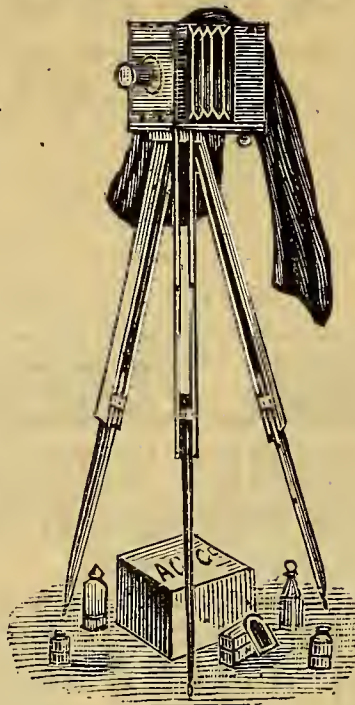
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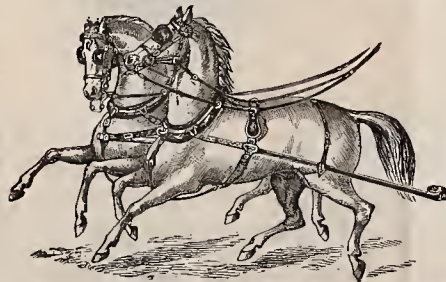


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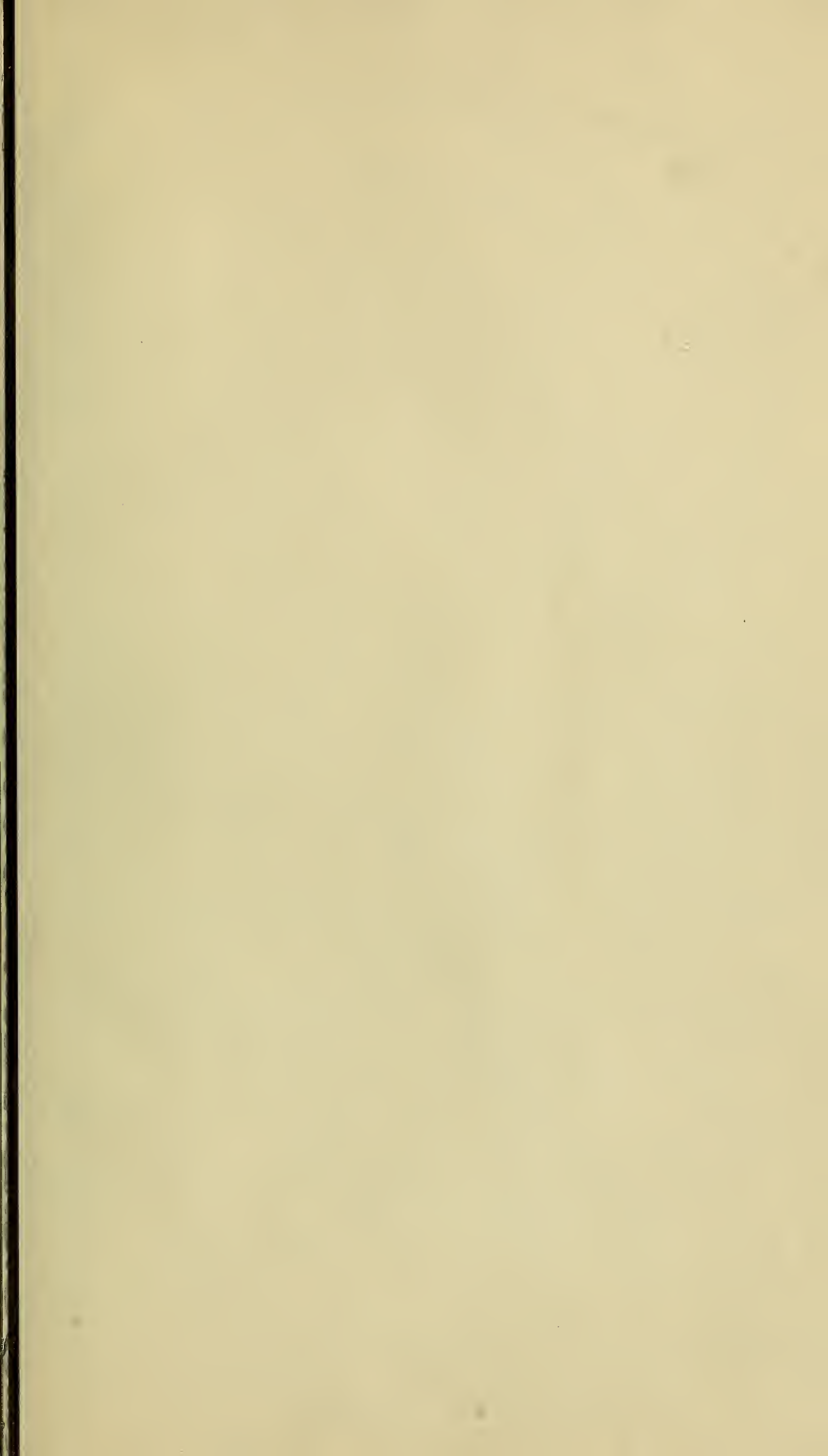
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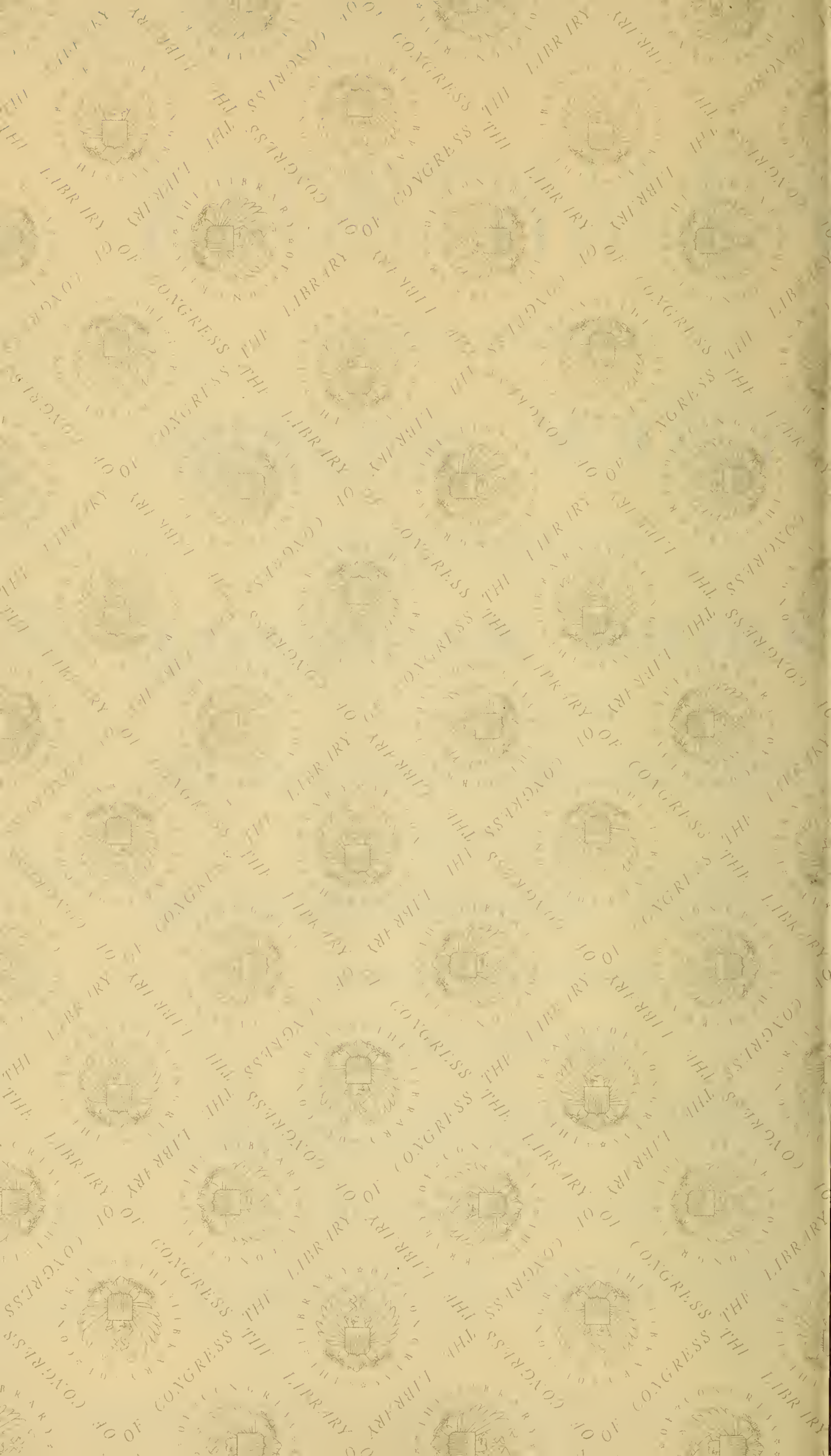
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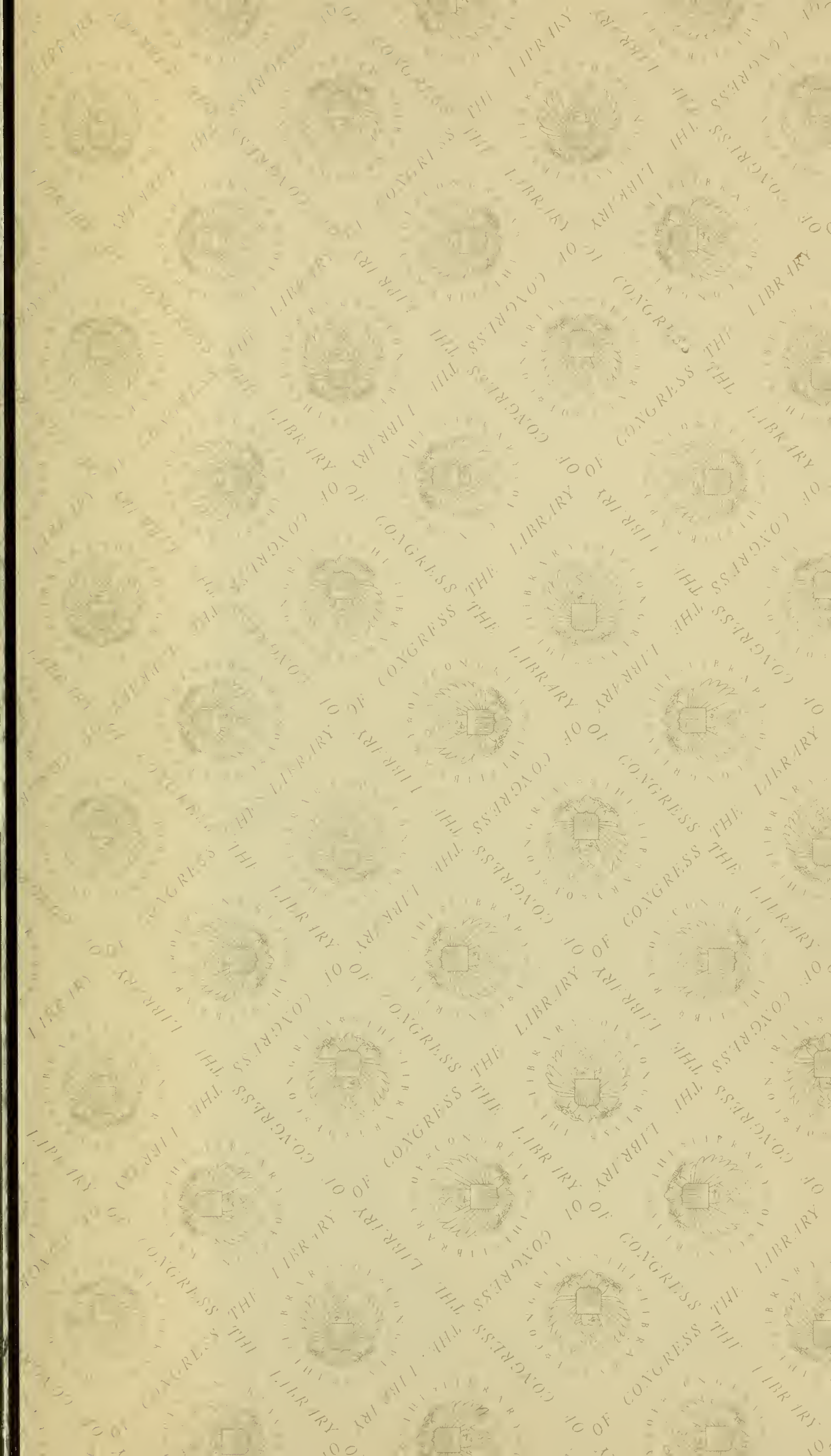
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